The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth Avenue.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carrier (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage paid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25, postage free-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1876. NO. 192.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Post-office, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Attempt to Get Tariff Resolutions Out of Committee.

Patterson Adjourns the House to Prevent It.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 18, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. Winslow presented the petition of Mr. W. W. Patrick and fifty others for the repeal of the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

The General Appropriation bill was reported with amendments, and will be considered to-night. A number of local bills were passed. Recess.

The Senate met in evening session at 7:30. The following House bills were considered on first reading: Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the commonwealth, interest on the public debt and for common schools for the current year.

Mr. Strang moved its recommittal to the Finance Committee. Agreed to.

Act to establish an Insurance Department. Passed.

House bill No. 116, relating to hucksters in Greene county, was returned to the House.

The act relating to roads in Washington county was passed on second reading. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

A number of local bills were passed.

Bill No. 224, authorizing the incorporation of a lock navigation for the Monongahela river, was taken up. The point was raised by Mr. Christy that the bill was not properly advertised. Pending the discussion of this point the House took a recess.

The House met in afternoon session at three o'clock. The bill reducing tolls on the Monongahela Navigation Company was ruled off the calendar, being improperly advertised, not having been advertised in two papers in each county affected, as required by law.

Mr. Billingsley was indefatigably active in urging the passage of the bill.

Bills Considered on Third Reading or Final Passage.—Act incorporating the Duquesne Inclined Plane Railway, South Side, Pittsburgh. Passed.

Act to permit the voters interested to decide upon the further construction of roads which supervisors of township roads have failed to complete for a period of more than six years. Passed.

Act authorizing bridge companies to issue bonds bearing eight per cent. Passed.

Mr. Ruhn offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, If the Senate concur, That the Senate and House of Representatives accept the invitation of the United States Centennial Commission to be present at the opening of the International Exhibition on the 10th of May next, in the city of Philadelphia, and that the clerks of the respective Houses be directed to communicate the same to the United States Centennial Commission.

An ineffectual attempt was made to have the Committee on Federal Relations report upon the Senate resolutions remonstrating against the passage of the Morrison tariff bill. Pending the call of the previous question, the Speaker adjourned the House.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Investigation of the Navy Yard—Trial of Counterfeiters.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—The inquiry into the affairs of the Navy Yard here is still being conducted by a sub-committee from Washington. The investigation is wholly secret, and no hint as to its drift or probable result can be obtained.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Mitchell presiding, the trial of Robert H. Wishart, *alias* J.E. Ratchelor, Peter Burns, *alias* George H. Davis, and Joseph Calvert, has been commenced, on a charge of conspiracy, for making and uttering fraudulent United States bonds and bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, said bonds being fictitious assets of the Safeguard Insurance Company, uttered for the purpose of leading Insurance Commissioner Forster to believe that the said company was doing business on genuine capital, whereas the allegation is that the company and bonds were alike bogus.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Consultation of Trunk Lines in New York —No Cutting of Rates.

NEW YORK, April 18.—At a conference of trunk and Western lines held to-day at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at which the New York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Michigan Southern, Michigan Central and Fort Wayne lines were represented, it was agreed that no change should be made in rates on passenger business West or East, on westbound freight business, or on the live stock or oil business of trunk lines, but that Western roads should make the rates on eastbound freights, the Eastern roads agreeing to accept the same. This change was necessitated by the New York Central insisting that their connecting lines out of Chicago and other Western points should be left free to meet the competition of the Grand Trunk of Canada or eastbound business.

Road to be Sold.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 18.—The Louisville, Paducah and Southwestern Railroad, now in a receiver's hands, has been ordered to be sold by the Marshal of the United States Court of this district, at a time to be hereafter specified.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To Day—Stationary and falling barometer, south and east winds, warmer, clear followed by partly cloudy or hazy weather.

The Iowa Insane Asylum at Mt. Pleasant was damaged by fire, yesterday, to the amount of $50,000. No insurance.

A machine shop and one locomotive of the Grand Trunk Railway at Port Huron, Mich., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $20,000.

The seventh Texas State Fair begins in Houston on May 2d, and continues five days. Great preparations are made, and there is a brilliant prospect of success.

The steamship Indiana, from Liverpool, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday, and the steamships Nevada and England, from Liverpool, the Caland, from Rotterdam, and Pommerania, from Hamburg, at New York.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce passed resolutions, yesterday, requesting the Congressional delegation from the Pacific coast to favor the prompt passage of a bill to carry the treaty with Hawaii into effect.

The proprietors of the Missouri State Lottery brought suit against the Board of Police Commissioners of St. Louis asking $100,000 damages for breaking up their business by the late raids upon their offices and seizure of their property.

A gang of railroad car robbers who have been operating on the roads coming to St. Louis from the east, has been broken up by the police. John Johnson, Mike McLahon and Al. Hines are arrested, and a considerable amount of goods belonging to merchants of St. Louis was captured.

Quite a serious riot occurred at Leavenworth, Kansas, yesterday, between a body of striking miners and some negroes whom the owners of the mines intended to set to work. Pistols, knives, rocks, brickbats, clubs, &c., were used and some heads and bones were broken, but no fatal casualties are reported.

Penny's College, now known as Emerson Institute, at Mobile, Ala., burned on Sunday night. The building belonged to the American Missionary Society, and has been since the war used for the education of the colored people. It was insured in Northern and Eastern companies. The inmates were saved with their clothing, but most properly valued at $40,000, including superintendent Lord's library valued at 1,000.

A Quincy, Illinois, telegram says: The ny levee south of this city has broken at ree points, and a large portion of the ottom on the Illinois side is overflown. pposite Hannibal houses and barns have oated away, and the damage that has een done cannot be estimated. The enre population of the bottom have fled to luffs, in many cases leaving everything ehind them. Meetings have been called Hannibal to assist the unfortunates. Much suffering is sure to follow the great lamity. The river here declined one ch this afternoon, and it is believed that e worst is over.

Gold in Pittsburgh.

The names of those finding gold dollars n e Gold Soap will soon be published.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of providing reasonable statutes of limitations, barring all right on the part of the United States to sue upon official bonds, with leave to report by bill or otherwise, was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the Senate bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin. He gave notice that he would call it up on Thursday.

The bill reported and recommended for passage by the Finance Committee in its full text as follows: A bill to amend the laws relating to silver coin.

Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be coined at the mints of the United States a silver dollar of the weight of 412 5-10 grains troy of standard silver, the emblems, devices and inscriptions of which shall conform to those prescribed by law for gold and silver coins of the United States, with such modifications thereof as may be necessary to render said dollar readily distinguishable from the trade dollar, and in the coinage and delivery thereof the same deviations from the standard weight and fineness shall be allowed as are prescribed by law for the trade dollar; and said dollar herein authorized shall be a legal tender at its nominal value for any amount not exceeding twenty dollars in any one payment, except for customs duties and interest on the public debt, and the trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to exchange the silver dollars herein authorized for an equal amount of United States notes, which shall be retired and cancelled and not be again replaced by other notes, and all United States notes redeemed under this act shall be held to be a part of the sinking fund provided for by existing law, the interest to be computed thereon as in case of bonds redeemed under the acts relating to the sinking fund.

SEC. 3. Any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at the mints, to be taken at the market value ascertained and publicly announced from time to time by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and to be paid for over in silver dollars or with gold coin or United States notes; bullion for the coinage of said silver dollars may be procured from the moneys provided for as to other silver coins by Section 3,526 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the gain and wastage to be accounted for as provided in said section.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill relating to the *Congressional Record* and other public documents. It authorizes the Congressional Printer to furnish copies of the *Record* and extracts therefrom to members of Congress at cost, and other public documents, etc., with ten per cent. additional thereon, and collect the money after delivery. Passed.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the House bill to define the tax on fermented and malt liquors.

The bill will be called up to-morrow or next day.

The unfinished business was then taken up, being the bill authorizing the repavement of Pennsylvania avenue. After debate and amendment, the bill was passed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called up the House bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for prior years. The various amounts proposed by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to, among them the following: for payment of mileage to Senators who took their seats at the session convened on the 5th of March, 1875, by proclamation of the President, who were not members of the previous Congress, $6,936; for stationery, Senate, $18,000; for folding documents, $1,400; for horses and wagons for the Senate, $565.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved an amendment providing that payment for mileage to Senators should be for actual travel only. Agreed to.

An amendment of the committee, appropriating $25,000 to pay compensation and expenses of the Black Hills Commission was agreed to, also the amendment appropriating $73,500 to defray the expenses of exhibiting articles belonging to the United States at the Centennial.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted an amendment appropriating $10,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay for stone delivered under contract for the postoffice building at Parkersburg, W. Va. Agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to strike out the proviso in the bill as it came from the House of Representatives, that all officers appointed by the President for Territories shall be *bona fide* citizens of the Territories respectively for which they shall be appointed. Agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON submitted an amendment appropriating $36,000 for subsistence of the Apache Indians at the Southern Apache Indian Agency, New Mexico. Agreed to.

Mr. PADDOCK submitted an amendment providing that nothing in this bill contained should be construed so as to allow compensation to members of the Black Hills Commission who are prohibited from receiving the same by the Revised Statutes of the United States. Agreed to.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and the question being on agreeing to the amendments made by the Committee of the Whole, Mr. EDMUNDS moved to insert a further clause in regard to the payment of compensation of the Black Hills Commissioners, so as to provide that compensation should not exceed eight dollars a day for each member of the Commission for the time actually employed. Agreed to.

The appropriation for the subsistence of the Apache Indians at the South Apache Indian Agency, New Mexico, was reduced from $36,000 to $25,000. The bill then passed.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported favorably the bill to amend section ten of the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, in regard to issues on Indian agents' bonds, and books and accounts of Indians, etc. Calendar.

After an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House took up the report of the Election Committee on the Alabama contested election case of Bromberg against Haralson. The report was unanimous, declaring the sitting member, Haralson, entitled to the seat, after statements of the perjury of witnesses for the contestant. The report was agreed to.

The House then took up the Florida contested election case, the resolution of the majority of the committee being that Wallis, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat, and that Jesse J. Finlay, the contestant is; the resolution of the minority being to the opposite effect. Several speeches were made, but no vote taken.

Mr. SCALES introduced a bill to refund certain direct taxes on lands collected from citizens of the late insurrectionary States. Recess till 7:40, the evening session to be for the consideration of the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

EVENING SESSION.

Speeches favoring the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department were made by Messrs. Culberson, Hooker and Banning.

Adjourned.

THE CROPS.

Reports from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

TOLEDO, O., April 18.—The *Blade* publishes this afternoon comprehensive crop reports from over 200 points in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. These indicate that the prospects of wheat in the principal wheat producing regions of those States are unusually good. In Southern and Central Michigan the farmers are sanguine of having better crops than for years. The same is true of the great wheat fields of Western and Northern Illinois and Northern Missouri. In the rich new lands of Northwestern Ohio the prospect is not so good. Much of the wheat has been drowned out, especially in Central Indiana and Central Illinois. A very great deal of wheat has been killed, and many fields are now plowed up. Half a crop is all that the farmers hope for. There will be a large quantity of spring wheat planted this year, and the acreage in corn and oats will be greater than ever before. There is a disposition among Michigan farmers to replant.

Fruit is everywhere reported as looking unusually well. Each locality seems good for an ever-moderate crop of peaches.

The wet weather has greatly retarded spring plowing, but in many localities the farmers took advantage of the mild weather during the winter to do a good deal of breaking up in their fields.

Steamer D. A. McDonald Sunk.

CHICAGO, April 18.—The *Times*' Keokuk special says the steamer D. A. McDonald, while attempting to pass through the drawbridge with two barges, struck the pier with one barge, and the hull of the boat was smashed in, and the water poured in so rapidly that before she could be run ashore she sank in twenty feet of water. A number of women and children on board were rescued with much difficulty. The boat was valued at $14,000 and was uninsured. She is the property of Messrs. Vansant, of Le Claire.

Kahn & Kambert's large vinegar factory in Louisville was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the extent of $32,000; insurance $15,000.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

DISCRIMINATION IN FREIGHTS

The Pittsburgh Delegation Heard.

An Investigation of the Subject Proposed.

The Winslow Extradition Case

Ultimatum of the British Government.

Dispatches Considered Offensive in Tone.

Our Government Regards the Treaty as Abrogated.

No Effort will be Made to Negotiate a New One.

THE BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT.

Democratic Senators Advocate Postponement of Action Until After Presidential Election.

The Democracy in an Unpleasant Dilemma.

REDEMPTION OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Pittsburgh to Have $80,000 in Silver

AND MORE OF IT IF NEEDED.

VETO OF THE SALARY BILL.

The President's Reasons Therefor.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1876.

Discrimination in Freights.

A delegation consisting of Messrs. J. H. Walter, D. Hostetter, Jenkins, Logan, Duff, Caroll, Megraw, Holdship, Cotton, Kammerer and Vannote, of Pittsburgh, and gentlemen from Titusville, Cleveland and New York city, appeared before the House Committee on Commerce today, in support of the bill to prohibit discrimination in freights by common carriers. Representative Hopkins, who was the author of the bill, made remarks in support of the measure. He was followed by Messrs Holdship and Vannote, of Pittsburgh, and Ohlen, of New York. The committee agreed that the measure was of vital importance, and should be carefully examined before making a decision. It was proposed to offer a resolution in the House to authorize a thorough investigation of the subject, for persons and papers bearing upon the subject.

A Pennsylvania Postmaster in Danger.

It is intimated that the postmaster at Lewistown, Peter Prince, is in imminent danger of summary decapitation. John Patterson is the successor now talked of, and it is said that his name will be sent to the Senate shortly.

The Winslow Extradition Case.

The Government has received dispatches from the English Government, that unless assurance be given that Winslow will be tried upon the charges on which he is extradited, he will not be surrendered. Our Government regard the tone and temper of the British dispatches as offensive, and unless corrected will preclude any further negotiation. Our Government now regards the extradition treaty as abrogated, and no attempt will be made to negotiate a new one nor to amend the old.

Limitation of Silver Circulation.

There will be considerable discussion on the fifty million limitation in the circulation of silver, as many desire the amount to be left to regulate itself in accordance with the demand.

Proposed Postponement of Belknap's Impeachment.

There have been several private conferences amongst Democratic Senators as to the expediency of postponing action upon the question of jurisdiction and the impeachment of General Belknap, late Secretary of War, until after the Presidential election, upon the grounds that it is not a political question, and action should not be taken which might be influenced, though perhaps unintentionally. In the face of the able counsel of the accused and the danger of a breakdown in the prosecution, the Democrats are growing alarmed for fear of a failure to make their point. The testimony is of such a random character, and in some parts so conflicting that they think they cannot give it sufficient cohesion to make a sure case. The Democracy are now finding themselves in a worse dilemma than the Clymer committee placed them in when they permitted Marsh to leave. The Republicans, on the other hand, are anxious to have the proceedings go on, and the question disposed of at the earliest day.

The Redemption of Fractional Currency in silver will begin at all sub-treasuries and depositories to-morrow. Eighty thousand dollars in silver has been sent to Pittsburgh to meet the demands which may be made. It is proposed to reinforce this supply, if necessary, every few days, to the amount of ten thousand dollars. A portion of the fractional currency will not be retired, but be held in reserve to provide against contingencies.

Veto of the Salary Bill.

The President, in his veto of the bill restoring the salary of the Executive to its old figure, says that $25,000 was established when the population of the country was but three millions; that he knows by experience that it is impossible to live on that amount in these times; that he has no personal interest in the matter, but desires the same amount fixed as at present in justice to his successor; that members of Congress once received but six dollars a day for a session of one hundred and twenty days, and since their compensation has been increased at divers times, until now it reaches $5,000, and that the Executive should also be treated consistently.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1876.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ISSUE OF SILVER COIN.

Secretary Bristow this afternoon issued the following instructions concerning the issue of silver coin in place of fractional currency:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1876.

By virtue of authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by the second section of an act entitled "An act to provide for deficiency in the Printing and Engraving Bureau of the Treasury Department, and for the issue of silver coin of the United States in place of fractional currency," approved April 17, 1876, the several officers below named are hereby authorized, upon presentation at their respective offices for redemption of fractional currency of the United States in sums of five dollars or multiples thereof, assorted by denominations, and in amount not to exceed one hundred dollars, to issue therefor a like amount of silver coin of the United States of denominations of ten, twenty, twenty-five and fifty cents; and I hereby, more, upon presentation for redemption at the office of the Treasury of the United States in this city of any amount of such currency properly assorted and in sums of not less than five dollars, the Treasurer is authorized to issue silver coin therefor to the amount of the currency presented, or he may issue his check therefor, payable in silver at either of the offices hereinafter named, at the option of the party presenting the currency. As far as may be practicable, from time to time the fractional currency redeemed in silver under these instructions by any of the Assistant Treasurers or designated depositaries of the United States will be sent in sums of $1,000 or multiples thereof to the Treasurer of the United States in this city, the amount to be charged in the Treasurer's general coin account as a transfer of funds, and any amount of such currency for which silver has been paid remaining at anytime in cash of several offices will be treated as coin assets, and in no case will such fractional currency be reissued. Fractional currency sent by express or otherwise to this office will allow nomad for redemption in silver under the provisions of this circular, should be accompanied by a letter of advice, stating fully the address of the sender and how the remittance in payment therefor is desired; and if by Treasurer's check, the office at which the check should be made payable. The Government will not pay express charges on silver issued or fractional currency presented for redemption under the provisions of this circular. The offices herein referred to are as follows: Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C., Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Charleston, S. C., New Orleans, Cincinnati, Chicago, San Francisco and Baltimore; the United States Depositories at Buffalo and Pittsburgh.

[Signed] B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary.

SUPERVISORSHIPS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Senate Finance Committee have received from Commissioner Pratt a letter in response to an inquiry as to the propriety and expediency of abolishing the office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue. The Commissioner writes that if the same power to administer oaths, examine books and papers and compel the giving of testimony be conferred upon revenue agents, to be exercised uder direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the office of supervisor may be abolished without loss to the service, and with considerable saving to the Treasury. He recommends that this be done, and in the course of his communication states that during the last fiscal year the amount allowed for salaries and expenses of ten supervisors averaged $13,775 each.

GENT VICTORY.

VIENNA, April 18.—The *Tagblatt's* Ragusa telegrams state that a sanguinary battle took place on the 4th inst., near Trebinge. The insurgents stormed all the Turkish entrenchments simultaneously. The Turkish garrison at Niesic made a sortie, but was repulsed. The insurgents are very sanguine of the result of their operations, but sympathizers fear that the ammunition and supplies will fail.

A SUCCESSION OF TURKISH DISASTERS.

RAGUSA, April 18.—Sclavonic advices report a sanguinary battle at Fresjeka, north of Niesic. The insurgents captured the Turkish entrenchments and drove the Turks to Ozina and Pagiania. The reports that Mukhtar Pasha's force had been surrounded are confirmed. The losses were heavy on both sides. Niesic cannot be revictualed. The insurgents are receiving supplies of war material.

MUKHTAR PASHA EXPECTED TO SURRENDER.

LONDON, April 19.—A Vienna dispatch says the insurgents in Herzegovina expect that Mukhtar Pasha will be compelled to capitulate, as after the battle of Presjeka, which lasted two days, he was completely surrounded, and the sortie which was made by the garrison of Niesic on Sunday to relieve him was repulsed.

THE SULTAN WILL INVADE SERVIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19.—The *Wedemosti* says in consequence of Servia's continued warlike preparations, the Porte has resolved to send an ultimatum to the Servian Government, and then cross the Servian frontier. The *Wedemosti* believes the above correctly represents the Sultan's intention, but thinks it cannot be executed because the Porte lacks the power to achieve success.

TURKISH SUPPLIES CAPTURED—SERVIAN ARMY EN ROUTE FOR THE FRONTIER.

A Vienna dispatch says the Herzegovinian insurgents have captured all the provisions lately sent for the Turkish troops on the road from Ragusa to Trebigne.

The Vienna *Presse* reports that Andrassy, in conversation with his colleagues, expressed his conviction that for a year at least the peace of Europe would not be endangered.

Hungarian journals assert that the Servian army, headed by the Belgrade brigades, is on its way to the frontier, and will rendezvous at Rauperga.

A Vienna telegram says a conference of Austrian and Hungarian ministers was held yesterday. Each side pleaded its views. The Emperor, who presided, decided that he would himself decide the questions at issue.

ANOTHER NOTE TO THE PORTE—TURKISH VICTORIES IN BOSNIA.

LONDON, April 19.—A Vienna dispatch says it is confidently asserted that Count Andrassy will address a fresh note to the Porte, advocating the claims of the insurgents, and the Russian and German Embassadors at Constantinople will be instructed to support it. Several engagements have taken place in Bosnia. The details are wanting, but it appears that the Turks have been victorious.

Austria.

PROGRAMME OF THE GOVERNMENT.

BERLIN, April 18.—The *North German Gazette* publishes a letter coming from a well informed quarter in Pesth, stating that if the renewal of the Austria-Hungarian compromise is not settled at the final conference to be held to-day, the Crown will adopt as its programme the following main proposals which are favored by Count Andrassy. If the Austrian Cabinet refuses to support this programme, it will resign and be replaced by a transition ministry, which would be able to command a majority in the Reichsrath in support of the proposals.

Emperor William has arrived at Coburg to visit Queen Victoria.

France.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S CANDIDATURE.

LONDON, April 19.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says Prince Napoleon's candidature seems to be favorably received at Ajaccio. The *Moniteur* states that the Bonapartists had decided not to oppose his growing influence, and his success appears to be regarded as certain, even by M. Rouher.

Egypt.

DEMANDS OF THE KING OF ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, April 18.—There has been further fighting between Egypt and Abyssinia, and it is alleged that the Egyptian army is in great difficulties. King Johannes demands the abandonment of the country and cession of Massowah. As Hamazen is Egyptian territory, and Massowah the port of communication with it, further fighting will probably be preferred.

Spain.

CARLIST AGITATION RENEWED—ENLISTMENTS FOR CUBA.

MADRID, April 18.—The *Imparcial* urgently advocates the abolition of the Fueros. It states that the Carlists who have returned to their homes are recommencing the agitation with the object of resuscitating unjustifiable and dangerous hopes.

The *Cronista* announces that the Government intends to open enlistments offices for the enrolling of volunteers for Cuba.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 18.—The steamships Neckar, Republic and State of Indiana, from New York, and Nederland, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

MOVILLE, April 19.—The steamship Scandinavian, from Portland, has arrived.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Eads Jetties—Letter from Porfirio Diaz Breaks in Levees.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—A petition signed by leading ship agents and the masters of nearly all the vessels in port has been forwarded to the Secretary of War, protesting against moving the Government dredge boat from Southwest Pass to complete the work at the Eads' jetties. The *Republican* says under Eads' contract with the Government he is to get $500,000 on condition as he gets a channel twenty feet deep and two hundred feet wide through the jetties. This he has been unable to do, but since he has erected his jetties at the head of South Pass, has shoaled from seventeen to fourteen feet, and a bar has formed in the gulf in front of the jetties on which there is now less than twenty-four feet and rapidly shoaling.

Lieutenant Governor Antoine yesterday received a letter from Porfirio Diaz, a copy of which is given below. While in this city last winter, Diaz enjoyed the hospitality of Governor Antoine, and at his house received many of our citizens:

"MATAMORAS, April 11, 1876.—C. C. ANTOINE, Esq., NEW ORLEANS.—*My Esteemed Friend*: The obstacles which I have had to overcome upon my arrival in my native land having successfully surmounted, and after a few days consumed in endeavors to rid myself of the difficulties usually attending a position being created, I received the following from whatever forces I was able to collect. I have happily succeeded in accomplishing my design, and took actual possession of the same on the 2d inst., with but little loss on either side, though I captured a large amount of war materials with which this city was abundantly provided. Within a few days I will undertake my march toward the interior of the country, with a force of about three thousand men, which, united to one thousand now under command of Generals Trenino and Naranjo, of Nuevo Leon, will offer sufficient strength to enable me to open a regular campaign and advance upon Monterey, Saltillo, San Luis and finally upon the capital. It is with the greatest pleasure that I offer my service to you while in this city, and shortly I hope in the capital itself, for the news which reaches me from the country leads me to believe that the day of triumph of the revolution is not far distant. I have the honor to be your most devoted friend and humble servant,

[Signed] "PORFIRIO DIAZ."

A dispatch from Mr. George Foster at Vicksburg says disastrous breaks occurred on Friday above Bolivia and Bogalusas, Mississippi, and at Base Levee below Providence, which will do immense damage. Mr. Foster estimates the damage at a million.

POLITICAL.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The National Committee of the Liberal Republicans is called to meet in this city on May 8th, to take action in reference to the National Convention, &c.

E. MOYE, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, S. S., April 15, 1876.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

NEW MARKET RACES.

LONDON, April 18.—The race for the New Market Bretley plate was won by Coerulens, Chapiet second, Breechloader third.

LOSS OF THE VICTORY.

HULL, April 18.—The loss of the Victory, from Shields for San Francisco, appears to be beyond doubt. She had besides Captain Jones, whose body was found yesterday, twenty-five hands and a pilot, all of whom were undoubtedly drowned.

IRISH RIFLE TEAM—ROYAL VISIT.

LONDON, April 19.—The Irish Rifle team will sail for the United States in August.

A Berlin dispatch says that the Empress Augusta will visit Queen Victoria at Windsor in May.

The Turkish Insurrection.

A SANGUINARY BATTLE AND AN INSURGENT VICTORY.

VIENNA, April 18.—The *Tagblatt's* Ragusa telegrams state that a sanguinary battle took place on the 4th inst., near Trebinge. The insurgents stormed all the Turkish entrenchments simultaneously. The Turkish garrison at Niesic made a sortie, but was repulsed. The insurgents are very sanguine of the result of their operations, but sympathizers fear that the ammunition and supplies will fail.

A SUCCESSION OF TURKISH DISASTERS.

RAGUSA, April 18.—Sclavonic advices report a sanguinary battle at Fresjeka, north of Niesic. The insurgents captured the Turkish entrenchments and drove the Turks to Ozina and Pagiania. The reports that Mukhtar Pasha's force had been surrounded are confirmed. The losses were heavy on both sides. Niesic cannot be revictualed. The insurgents are receiving supplies of war material.

MUKHTAR PASHA EXPECTED TO SURRENDER.

LONDON, April 19.—A Vienna dispatch says the insurgents in Herzegovina expect that Mukhtar Pasha will be compelled to capitulate, as after the battle of Presjeka, which lasted two days, he was completely surrounded, and the sortie which was made by the garrison of Niesic on Sunday to relieve him was repulsed.

THE SULTAN WILL INVADE SERVIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19.—The *Wedemosti* says in consequence of Servia's continued warlike preparations, the Porte has resolved to send an ultimatum to the Servian Government, and then cross the Servian frontier. The *Wedemosti* believes the above correctly represents the Sultan's intention, but thinks it cannot be executed because the Porte lacks the power to achieve success.

TURKISH SUPPLIES CAPTURED—SERVIAN ARMY EN ROUTE FOR THE FRONTIER.

A Vienna dispatch says the Herzegovinian insurgents have captured all the provisions lately sent for the Turkish troops on the road from Ragusa to Trebigne.

The Vienna *Presse* reports that Andrassy, in conversation with his colleagues, expressed his conviction that for a year at least the peace of Europe would not be endangered.

Hungarian journals assert that the Servian army, headed by the Belgrade brigades, is on its way to the frontier, and will rendezvous at Rauperga.

A Vienna telegram says a conference of Austrian and Hungarian ministers was held yesterday. Each side pleaded its views. The Emperor, who presided, decided that he would himself decide the questions at issue.

ANOTHER NOTE TO THE PORTE—TURKISH VICTORIES IN BOSNIA.

LONDON, April 19.—A Vienna dispatch says it is confidently asserted that Count Andrassy will address a fresh note to the Porte, advocating the claims of the insurgents, and the Russian and German Embassadors at Constantinople will be instructed to support it. Several engagements have taken place in Bosnia. The details are wanting, but it appears that the Turks have been victorious.

Austria.

PROGRAMME OF THE GOVERNMENT.

BERLIN, April 18.—The *North German Gazette* publishes a letter coming from a well informed quarter in Pesth, stating that if the renewal of the Austria-Hungarian compromise is not settled at the final conference to be held to-day, the Crown will adopt as its programme the following main proposals which are favored by Count Andrassy. If the Austrian Cabinet refuses to support this programme, it will resign and be replaced by a transition ministry, which would be able to command a majority in the Reichsrath in support of the proposals.

Emperor William has arrived at Coburg to visit Queen Victoria.

France.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S CANDIDATURE.

LONDON, April 19.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says Prince Napoleon's candidature seems to be favorably received at Ajaccio. The *Moniteur* states that the Bonapartists had decided not to oppose his growing influence, and his success appears to be regarded as certain, even by M. Rouher.

Egypt.

DEMANDS OF THE KING OF ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, April 18.—There has been further fighting between Egypt and Abyssinia, and it is alleged that the Egyptian army is in great difficulties. King Johannes demands the abandonment of the country and cession of Massowah. As Hamazen is Egyptian territory, and Massowah the port of communication with it, further fighting will probably be preferred.

Spain.

CARLIST AGITATION RENEWED—ENLISTMENTS FOR CUBA.

MADRID, April 18.—The *Imparcial* urgently advocates the abolition of the Fueros. It states that the Carlists who have returned to their homes are recommencing the agitation with the object of resuscitating unjustifiable and dangerous hopes.

The *Cronista* announces that the Government intends to open enlistments offices for the enrolling of volunteers for Cuba.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 18.—The steamships Neckar, Republic and State of Indiana, from New York, and Nederland, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

MOVILLE, April 19.—The steamship Scandinavian, from Portland, has arrived.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Eads Jetties—Letter from Porfirio Diaz Breaks in Levees.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—A petition signed by leading ship agents and the masters of nearly all the vessels in port has been forwarded to the Secretary of War, protesting against moving the Government dredge boat from Southwest Pass to complete the work at the Eads' jetties. The *Republican* says under Eads' contract with the Government he is to get $500,000 on condition as he gets a channel twenty feet deep and two hundred feet wide through the jetties. This he has been unable to do, but since he has erected his jetties at the head of South Pass, has shoaled from seventeen to fourteen feet, and a bar has formed in the gulf in front of the jetties on which there is now less than twenty-four feet and rapidly shoaling.

Lieutenant Governor Antoine yesterday received a letter from Porfirio Diaz, a copy of which is given below. While in this city last winter, Diaz enjoyed the hospitality of Governor Antoine, and at his house received many of our citizens:

"MATAMORAS, April 11, 1876.—C. C. ANTOINE, Esq., NEW ORLEANS.—*My Esteemed Friend*: The obstacles which I have had to overcome upon my arrival in my native land having successfully surmounted, and after a few days consumed in endeavors to rid myself of the difficulties usually attending a position being created, I received the following from whatever forces I was able to collect. I have happily succeeded in accomplishing my design, and took actual possession of the same on the 2d inst., with but little loss on either side, though I captured a large amount of war materials with which this city was abundantly provided. Within a few days I will undertake my march toward the interior of the country, with a force of about three thousand men, which, united to one thousand now under command of Generals Trenino and Naranjo, of Nuevo Leon, will offer sufficient strength to enable me to open a regular campaign and advance upon Monterey, Saltillo, San Luis and finally upon the capital. It is with the greatest pleasure that I offer my service to you while in this city, and shortly I hope in the capital itself, for the news which reaches me from the country leads me to believe that the day of triumph of the revolution is not far distant. I have the honor to be your most devoted friend and humble servant,

[Signed] "PORFIRIO DIAZ."

A dispatch from Mr. George Foster at Vicksburg says disastrous breaks occurred on Friday above Bolivia and Bogalusas, Mississippi, and at Base Levee below Providence, which will do immense damage. Mr. Foster estimates the damage at a million.

POLITICAL.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The National Committee of the Liberal Republicans is called to meet in this city on May 8th, to take action in reference to the National Convention, &c.

E. MOYE, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, S. S., April 15, 1876.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE MONONGAHELA WATER COMPANY.—The Annual Election of a President and High Managers of the Company will take place on TUESDAY, May 2d, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., at the Company's Office.

E. MOYE, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, S. S., April 15, 1876.

Checkered Front Removed.

The Checkered Front has removed to 172 and 174 Wood street, a few doors from Liberty street. The largest warehouse in the city.

VERY LOW PRICES

AT THE WHOLESALE

BOO

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1876.

THE Pope has just issued another bull. This time it comes in the shape of a remark about "satiating the insatiable appetite of the revolution."

THE Mississippi Legislature has re-embarked in the slavery business, by passing a bill leasing convicts to outside parties, "free of cost to the State."

THE *Post* has a very warm side for CUSTER. We trust it is not on account of his brutal treatment of the Union soldiers under his command during the war.

JUDGE DAVIS, of the United States Supreme Court, looms up largely as a possible Democratic Presidential candidate. Straight Democracy is found so sadly wanting in the first elements of statesmanship that shrewd Democrats are on all hands turning to a brevet Republican for succor.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* considers William Allen too old for the Presidency, but the *Post* would go crazy if you were to call Jerry Black a dotard.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Both of these old stagers are foundered, wind-broken, knee-knocked and spavined, and fitted only for the political boneyard.

THE Indiana Democratic State Convention meets to-day to nominate candidates for the Governorship and State offices. There is a fearful internal family quarrel going on between the friends of HOLMAN on one side, and of LANDERS on the other, but it is not at all impossible that both may be ultimately swept out of sight by some third candidate for the nomination.

BAGDAD is suffering terribly from the plague, which is spreading with frightful rapidity. This is the first appearance in that quarter of this terrible scourge since 1836. The medical journals of England are alarmed lest it should be conveyed from Bagdad to the Levant and thence pass to Europe. A rigid quarantine in our own ports of vessels trading with Mediterranean countries might be the part of wis dom.

THE United States Commissioner of Fisheries has sent a communication to the House of Representatives asking an appropriation of $17,500 for the purpose of continuing the introduction and propagation of useful food fishes in this country the coming season, but that body hesitates about granting the request, whether from fear that the multiplication of these crops of brain food would operate disastrously for the interests of the Democratic party, is not stated.

THE foreign commerce of New York, last week, was: Merchandise imports, $5,063,422; produce exports, $4,823,402, and specie $853,320. The total imports of merchandise since the first of January, this year, were $99,485,871, against $112,994,068 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $133,940,777 in 1874. The total exports of produce during the same period were $69,336,962, against $66,752,418 in 1875, and $79,004,459, in 1874, and the total exports of specie have been $15,827,065, against $17,655,348 last year, and $9,654,927 in 1874.

WAGNER'S Centennial March, composed for the opening of the Philadelphia Exhibition, has arrived in this country. The manuscript, which is in the composer's own hand, comprises thirty-eight pages, and is beautifully executed. The march is written in the key of G, and, beside the stringed instruments, three flutes, one piccolo, three hautboys, three clarionets, three bassoons, one contra-bassoon, four horns, three trumpets, one base trumpet, three trombones, one base-tuba, three kettle drums, bass drums and snare drums, cymbals, gong and triangle are employed. THEODORE THOMAS is arranging this march for the piano, with a view to its publication. The original will not be published in this country, and it will not appear in Europe for six months after its performance in Philadelphia.

MR. RANDOLPH TUCKER, of Virginia, expresses the firm conviction that each State can, in the exercise of its police power, open the United States mails and take therefrom whatever it may think its citizens should not be permitted to read. By the same process of reasoning each State can enter the railroad cars, or other public conveyances, and eject therefrom any passenger whom it may deem obnoxious, simply upon its own motion and in the entire absence of any charge against the person or persons ejected. This is running the doctrine of States rights into the ground. If the States possess the right to plunder the mails, they possess also, to-day, the power the custom houses, and the internal revenue offices, and the land offices, to suppress the United States courts, and to nullify any act of Congress. The police power of a State, according to TUCKER, is above every other power. Such is the latest phase of Democracy.

APROPOS of the visit of the Emperor of Brazil to this country, it is of interest to know that that Empire has made an extraordinary effort to prepare a colossal and imposing exhibition at the Centennial. The Commissioners state that the country has been ransacked for everything which can give a good idea of Brazil's diversified resources. All this has been done by men who are reasonably familiar with the United States, and who have a grand idea of the trade which might be built up in time between the two sections of the continent. They say there is no excuse for lack of judgment or comprehension on our part why we should not have the trade which has been so long divided between England and France. As it now is, Brazil sends us three times as much as we send her in return. There is no proper explanation of the fact that we do not at least send manufactured articles enough to Brazil to offset the imports of coffee which we make.

A NEW temperance movement has just been organized in England with the Archbishop of Canterbury for its head. The motto of the society is "Temperance, not Total Abstinence," and it is somewhat singular to find them fraternizing with distillers, and brewers, and publicans. They recently held a joint meeting, when the most earnest advocates of the society were these three classes, whose business, one would suppose, would be dangerously affected by the operations of any temperance society. The President of the Royal College of Physicians has just declared that in a climate like that of London the human constitution absolutely requires alcoholic stimulant. It is pretty certain that, so long as the water supply of that city is of its present filthy character, nobody will drink water who can possibly obtain any other liquid. Yet the Government fritters away its time in making empresses, instead of regulating this vital necessity.

A STATISTICAL correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* improves the occasion of A. T. STEWART'S death to philosophize upon the remarkable increase of wealth in this country during the past three decades. The following are the returns of the value of property in the United States for three censuses:

	Value of Real and Personal Property.
In 1850	$ 7,135,780,228
In 1860	16,159,616,068
In 1870	30,000,000,000
Increase from 1850 to 1860	120 per cent.
Increase from 1860 to 1870	85 per cent.

This makes the average amount to each individual in 1870, 233 per cent. greater than it was in 1850, an increase largely beyond the ratio of increase in population. This additional wealth, however, has not gone mainly to these whose labor has made it, but to middlemen and capitalists. The great mass of laborers who, according to the political economist, really create wealth, seldom accumulate any considerable property. Whether there is any remedy for this condition of things is one of the great unsolved problems of society.

THE decision, on Monday, of the United States Supreme Court in what have been known as the "Illinois railroad cases," involves several highly important questions concerning taxation; chief among which is the affirmation of the principle that a corporation must pay what it admits to be due before it can possibly be exempt from paying the remainder of any tax assessed against it. This seems sound, since otherwise a corporation possessing millions of dollars' worth of property might wholly escape taxation if it were able to prove that the valuation placed upon it were too high, or some small portion of the total amount were not liable to taxation. A number of such injunctions have been granted in the United States Circuit Court of California, and there were no less than seventy-five suits pending in Illinois to enjoin the collection of taxes assessed against lands and other property of railroad companies, representing perhaps one-third of the entire taxable property of the State.

EUROPEAN investors are receiving a severe lesson on the nature of their investments. The New York *Bulletin* shows that the obligations of Turkey, Egypt and Peru alone present a reduction in their market value of $350,000,000 within the last twelve months, and there is too much reason to expect that the value of those stocks will still further deteriorate. But this is by no means the limit of the recent losses on Government securities. By comparing London prices of last month with those of March, 1875, it is found that losses have occurred through depreciation in the securities of other countries to the amount of at least $150,000,000 more, making a decline in the market value of Government obligations aggregating fully $500,000,000, within the past year. This, however, the *Bulletin* shows, is only a small part of the loss actually incurred. If the present market value of these investments were compared with the amount originally advanced upon the loans, the actual loss would be found to be at least three times this amount. The present condition of the finances of Turkey, Egypt, Mexico, and of nearly all the South American States, illustrates the result of this policy of reckless borrowing; and some of the Continental States are in a better condition only because they have larger resources and not because they have been any less extravagant. Speaking of these weak or bankrupt governments, the *Bulletin* says:

It is clear that their ability to borrow has departed for many years; and it becomes a most interesting political question—what will become of them under such circumstances? The fact of chief importance is that, these governments being now deprived of the power of borrowing and wasting an enormous amount of the earnings of commerce, there will in future be a much larger amount of capital seeking employment in ways calculated to develop the industries and the trade of the world. It is some consolation to have this prospect before us; and as this country presents a more inviting field for productive industry than any other, the conclusion conveys no small measure of promise for the United States. Indeed, it seems inevitable that London must look to this vast continent for the future employment of a large proportion of the enormous capital that centers there.

APROPOS of the statement that eight persons have become insane through the preaching of the Evangelist MOODY during the Hippodrome revival services, which terminate to-day, few people are aware of the number of lunatics who become such from the effects of "religious excitement." In the eleventh annual report of the Massachusetts State Insane Asylum, written by Dr. WOODWARD, the Superintendent, there is a statistical statement of the number of patients in that institution made insane by different causes. It appears by this table that "intemperance" is usually the most ordinary cause of insanity. But the next most prolific cause of insanity is "religious revivals" or excitement. In ten years, from 1833 to 1843, there were more made insane from intemperance than religion. But during the last named year, a remarkable one for "revivals," something similar to the present year, there were more than "double" the number driven to insanity by religion than intemperance, the ratio from the table being: "Intemperance" six and one-fourth per cent., "Religion" twelve and three-fourths per cent. In the same report there is a table showing the causes of insanity in ten different asylums in the United States. In several of these religion was more fruitful than intemperance. In the Hartford Asylum, Connecticut, in 1836, there were insane from intemperance 103, and from religion 110. In the Ohio Asylum, in the same year, there were 32 cases of insanity resulting from intemperance, and 54 from religion. In the Bloomingdale Asylum the rates were: intemperance 19, religion 14. In ten asylums, of the whole number of patients 574 were insane by religious excitement, and 90 suicides were attributed to the same cause. The probability is, however, that none of these persons had well-balanced minds, the revivals not being to blame, but the feeble intellect giving way under them.

THE House of Representatives in the KILBOURNE case has backed completely down from its high pretensions and voted, on Tuesday, to respect the writ of *habeas corpus* by surrendering KILBOURNE to the custody of the courts. It is now the duty of the courts to say whether Congress has any right to imprison a contumacious witness. An act of Congress, passed some years ago to meet just such cases as this, provided that the refusal of a witness to testify before a Congressional committee, should be treated as a penal offense, and it is made the duty of Congress to hand the delinquent over to the courts for trial under indictment, and for punishment if found guilty. The House, consequently, has no power to imprison such witnesses; and if it had refused, as the Democratic leaders wished, to surrender KILBOURNE under the writ of *habeas corpus*, it would have provoked a conflict between itself and the courts, backed by the power of the Government, which could have ended only in the surrender of the silly pretensions of the Democratic leaders. Fortunately for the House, a majority of its members had too much sense to be caught in such a trap. By a vote of two to one the House has determined to respect the highest writ of right known to the American people, and the hot-heads who would have violated the Constitution have been saved from their folly by the cooler judgment of their colleagues.

WHEN the House Committee on Rules gets through with the investigation of Speaker KERR'S ten per cent. SMITH, the Journal Clerk, it will have another task in the investigation of charges brought against Doorkeeper FITZHUGH, who was Sergeant-at-Arms of the Confederate Senate. There are, it is positively asserted, in the possession of a Republican member of Congress certified copies of three indictments found against FITZHUGH in Kentucky several years ago. One, it is charged, is for arson, another for perjury in having sworn falsely in order to obtain a postponement of his trial for arson, and the third charges him with grand larceny. These indictments, it is reported, will be read in the House shortly, and some action will have to be taken in his case. It is also stated that still another officer of the House was once convicted of an infamous crime, and that the circumstances thereof will be brought before that body in due time. There is a growing feeling among the Democrats that this investigation business is being pushed too far, the investigators being a good deal like the man that had the bear by the tail, and wanted to let go, but couldn't.

THE prospects of the Steamboat bill passing the Senate this time are said by the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* to be very promising. It has heretofore failed in that body through the opposition of Senator CONKLING entirely, but it is now understood that he has changed his tactics completely and will warmly champion the bill. He is Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and probably expects to make some political capital by befriending the bill, it having been made clear that the enmity of the steamboat interest of the West is scarcely a desirable thing for a Presidential candidate to invite.

WE SEE it stated that the President has requested the Secretary of the Treasury to discharge twelve clerks who had been appointed at the request of General BABCOCK. These clerks, it is affirmed, were all excellent clerks, and occupied prominent positions in the internal revenue, customs and finance branches of the service. We observe, however, that General BABCOCK is still permitted to retain his position as Superintendent of Public Buildings at Washington. There is an incongruity here.

Seventy years ago one of the belles at an entertainment given at the unfinished White House, was Miss Elizabeth Patterson, whose maiden charms Stuart transferred to canvas in full face, half face and profile. She was of that rare type of Baltimore beauty exemplified at the British court by the three Misses Caton, "grand-daughters of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton," who became the Marchioness of Wellesley, the Duchess of Leeds, and Lady Stafford, and judging from the description of her loveliness, it was not strange that she captivated Jerome Bonaparte, a brother of the first Emperor. Then ensued a social drama, in which the bridegroom played the part of a royal sneak, the Emperor acted as an imperial snob, while the Pope came in as the heavy father to tear asunder the young lovers and give his benediction to the union of the bridegroom to a royal bride, leaving his Baltimore beauty desolate. She is dying in Baltimore, now.

Florida is in the height of a land fever. Land has more than trebled in value within the last two years. From an agricultural point of view, however, most of it is worthless.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The foundation of Kentucky is a marl bed.

The Boston *Post* is to change hands again.

The voice of the dulcet circus agent is again heard in the land.

George Eliot has made $20),000 Lewes change by her writings.

There are 10,336 American exhibitors enrolled for the Centennial.

The population of London increased 44,459 during the past year.

Babcock is still a member in good and regular standing of the United States army.

Lake Ponchartrain threatens to overflow and inundate New Orleans. The danger is imminent.

The next great national problem promises to be a Chinese puzzle. Anybody got the cue to it?

People who want to borrow money from us are informed that there will be no more Lent this year.

The bill to legalize the Parton marriage has passed both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Rochefort has stopped his *Lanterne* for two reasons: First, he had no money, and secondly no readers.

Iron can be manufactured in Texas in sufficient quantities to build all the railroads the State needs.

It don't pay to raise chickens in Florida. Coons, opussums and wild cats levy on ninety per cent. of them.

Columbus, Georgia, progresses spinningly. It is to have a new cotton mill with 600 looms and 20,000 spindles.

The test of sweet popularity for Vermont editors is the number of cans of maple syrup received from friends.

"When's Congress going to adjourn?" Here's a conundrum that some one can get a large reward for answering.

Why is the Republican party at the South like the name of a celebrated novel? Because it is "Morton's Hope."

Not all the heroes are dead. Boston has a man who has dared to bring a suit for $200,000 damages against Ben. Butler.

And now the English Cabinet is accused of speculating in Egyptian bonds. Wha a chance for an investigating committee!

The Navy Department Investigating Committee has found only very small potatoes, and has failed to harvest even those.

There are two million peasants in Russia who have not yet been able to fulfil the Act of Emancipation of March 3, 1851.

Significant. The Prince of Wales has not yet reached London on his return voyage, and we hear of revolts in the Anglo-Indian Empire.

An Indiana glass factory has received an order from St. Louis for 9,000 demijohns. The National Democratic Convention meets there.

Vesuvius is still spitting fire. The crust of the earth is cooling and contracting, and this overflow is merely the escape from the safety valve.

A schoolmistress in England who could not write has recovered in a suit brought against one of her patrons for the "tuition" of his children.

There was a flight of wild pigeons twelve miles long by four or five wide, in Bradford county, the other day. Ten thousand were killed at one roost.

All the wings of the Republican party in Mississippi are combined in that State's delegation to the Cincinnati Convention. The delegation should fly high.

Returning to his father's trade. One of the principals in the late editorial duel at Rockford, Illinois, has gone into the business of sheep raising in Colorado.

A New Jersey court has decided that the stakeholder is legally bound to return his money to the loser of a bet if he demands it. The law is not an abettor of betters.

The whole number of buildings on Manhattan Island is officially reported at 84,290. Philadelphia, the "city of homes," according to the late census, has 143,000 and upwards.

Take care. The old issues of fifty-cent stamps, bearing the heads of Lincoln, Spinner, Robert J. Walker, Washington and Stanton, have been largely counterfeited.

Last week an intelligent Georgia jury brought in this verdict: "We, the jury, agree to disagree." The judge unanimously agreed thereupon to fine them five dollars each.

This is the ladies' leap-year conundrum: When will the alphabet contain only twenty-five letters? and after they have given it up the blushing reply is, when U and I are one.

The Scotch educational authorities have recommended the systematic teaching of morals in the schools of that country. Something of the kind was greatly needed in the land o'cakes.

A large part of what is known as Bragg's Bluff, Lookout Mountain, Tenn., fell the other day, and it was as completely smashed as Bragg himself was there smashed by Thomas in 1863.

The attacks recently made upon Blaine's domestic life recall those made fifty years ago on General Jackson, which he always thought bastened the death of his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached.

There, too. Thirty years ago, England's annual Government expenditure was £51,000,000; now it is £78,000,000, or an increase of fifty per cent. in the face of an increase of population of only twenty per cent.

The great Corliss engine is already breathing power into the Centennial machinery that is assembling in the great machinery hall. It is 1,400 horse-power, capable of another 1,000, and will drive a mile of shafting.

Our trade with Sweden is increasing. Last year our imports to that country amounted to $9,888,178 and their exports to this country to $3,154,336, making the total value of the commerce between the countries $13,042,514.

The Lotus Club, of New York, admits no colored men, and yet it takes its name from Egypt. Were any copt or howling dervish from the banks of the Nile to ask a public reception it would be refused. Such is the consistency of club life.

"The evil that men do lives after them." Two men were the other day killed and two badly wounded by the explosion of a shell which had just been taken from the wreck of the Confederate iron-clad Merrimac which was sunk some fourteen years ago.

There is some talk of making the Erie Canal a ship canal, diverting it from Schenectady to Athens on the Hudson, so that vessels bearing 80,000 bushels of grain may load at Chicago or Milwaukee and unload at New York. But who will foot the bill?

PERSONAL.

Some fifteen years ago, General McDonald entered Jefferson City, Mo., at the head of a force of Federal troops, and held possession of the place for some time. Last Saturday he revisited the city, accompanied by two deputy United States marshals. He is staying there still.

A ridiculous "on dit" was afloat in Washington on Saturday *apropos* of Mr. Stewart's will. A Mr. George Butler was a legatee for $20,000 under the provisions of the will, and Colonel George H. Butler, of Egyptian notoriety, for a time supposed himself to be the fortunate individual, and was the subject of many congratulations.

The social circles of New York city have been looking forward to Bennett's marriage as the chief event of the spring, but it is now reported that he has got an extension. It appears that in this case Cupid, like many of the financial efforts of the day, is threatened with failure, and may perhaps prove an entire bankruptcy.

Dom Pedro is an active visitor. Within thirty hours after reaching New York he went to the prayer meeting, the theater, the reservoir, Central Park, the Catholic cathedral and the photograph gallery, and made a visit, in charge of a police guide, to "the down-town police stations and other interesting places."

A marble memorial of John and Charles Wesley has been placed by the side of the bust of Isaac Watts in Westminster Abbey. Its admission there, says a London paper, has a deep significance, "as pointing to the altered state of the age we live in, and as an earnest of the dawning of a better day, when the strife of creeds and the conflict of doctrines will cease to impede and choke the growth and spread of an enlightened Christianity."

Last Sunday there arrived in Leavenworth, Kansas, a buffalo hunter from the Pan Handle of Texas, whose experience has perhaps never had a parallel in this country. Previous to the terrible storm of March 15th he was lost between Cantonment and Red Deer creek, 100 miles away from any habitation, with no conveyance or arms. For ten days the poor fellow lived on roots dug from the frozen ground. One day he found the leg of a buffalo that had been killed months before, and ate the rotten marrow. This and the roots were his only subsistence. Both feet have been amputated. He is now in the hospital.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SIGHTS AND INSIGHTS. By Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, author of "The Other Girls," &c. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

There is a delightful flavor of romance running through "Patience Strong's Story of Over the Way." It is woven together in Mrs. Whitney's best style. She always writes well, especially on domestic common-sense everyday things, and this "new departure" will likely heighten her popularity. The delicate tints of charming story-telling, as only a lady can paint, are here set forth in elegant words. Perhaps the most commendable feature is its purity of sentiment, high tone, sunshine and cheerful vein. Running through the story are hits and *bon mots* at cant and false society, a species of tinsel without the pure gold, that abounds in the old as well as new world. This two-volumed "story," as it is aptly called, would be companionable traveling or at the fireside. Capital books for the home circle. Our mind is well expressed by the publisher's announcement, and it is worth reproducing. This story opens in New England, but the scene soon changes to Europe, where it continues. Charming descriptions of picturesque views, and a delightful love story form the warp and woof of this new work by Mrs. Whitney. It is conspicuously rich in those qualities of freshness, cheerfulness, hope, looking into the heart of things, and trying to win the best from all the experiences and opportunities of life, which have gained for Mrs. Whitney troops of admiring readers all through the land.

DAISY BRENTWELL. By Irene Widdemer ("Ireland Ward."). Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

Unpretensious as the plot may appear to some readers, the characters and plan of the story are well sustained. It is a good specimen of a novel, with some of the features of a Sunday school story. The author gives promise of better work in future novels, and the lovers of fiction will expect the author to take higher rank in the literary world. The reader will hardly lay down the book until the manifest destiny of "Daisy" is outlined. The book is nicely printed and bound in modest covers.

A MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE. From the French of Octave Feuillet, author of "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," etc. By Celia Logan. Published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This romance is decidedly "Frenchy," and rather above the tone of a novel of this character, illustrative of French society. In the matter of marriage, and the duties and obligations of wedlock, it is quite a different thing in France to this country. To read this story with the principal characters in the mind, Monsieur and Madame de Rias, while no positive guilt is proven, yet there is a species of intrigue and strange surveillance of each other's movements that appear odd to an American and the reverse of proper society in this country. The story is readable and sprightly throughout. The novel forms one of the "International Series," bound in linen covers.

FRENCH POLITICAL LEADERS. By Edward King. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co. and S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

The scope of this small volume is admirable, giving in a small space the characteristics of leading representatives of French public life, politics and character, numbering twenty-three sketches of "French Political Leaders," including Victor Hugo, Thiers, Gambetta, Jules Simon, MacMahon, Monseigneur Dupanloup, Laboulaye, Olivier, Favre, the Counts of Chambord and Paris and others. The representative men of all parties are sketched in the most piquant form, and sufficiently full to enable the reader to form a good idea of the men. The book is tastily gotten up.

THE SPECTATOR. By Addison & Steele. Being volume one of the "Select British Essayists." Edited by John Habberton. 16 mo. $1 25. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co. and S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This series, the publishers announce, has been planned to preserve, and to present in a form at once attractive and economical, the permanently valuable portions of those standard productions of the essayists, which, as well as the perfection of their English style as for the sterling worth of the matter, are deservedly perennial. The publication of representative papers of the *Spectator*, *Tattler*, *Guardian*, *Rambler*, *Lounger*, *Mirror*, *Looker-On*, etc., in such an inviting form at cheap rates, will go far towards popularizing these books, instead of being read only by literary and cultured persons. Much of the matter is unlike the current thoughts of the day, and the reader, while admiring the polish of these papers, will also secure a knowledge of the times when they first appeared. The work has been well performed by Mr. Habberton.

ON DANGEROUS GROUND; or, Agatha's Friendship. By Mrs. Bloomfield H. Moore. Published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a taking romance of American society, and though the scenes are laid in this continent and some parts of Europe, the novel is purely American. The plot is skillfully woven, and "Agatha," the heroine, is drawn with ability, and is crowned at last with such a wealth of genuine love, that any woman might covet on entering upon wedded life. The descriptive part, places visited by the heroine and reflections on society are attractive features. The story hinges on the fact that it is dangerous for a man and woman to sustain "ideal relations, outside of marriage," without "walking on dangerous ground." The book is nicely bound in linen, and is one of the International Series of this house.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should take it. For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases of wanting a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnesia—with Quinine, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want a fine complexion?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the most successful and effective tonic on the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase only the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his name on the outside wrapper. Every one knows that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, and as KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE is in favor, sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Scat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

NEW RELIGIOUS PAPER.

THE

PRESBYTERIAN JOURNAL,

$1 50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR POSTAGE.

ALFRED NEVIN, D.D., LL.D., } Editors.
REV. J. FORD JUTTON. }

This cheapest of all religious papers is published in unexceptionable style, on a sheet of 27 x 40 inches. It uses no cut ide inducements to secure support. Its *premiums* are found in its pages. It excludes all *Medical* and all other *quack* advertisements—also, dry discussions. No effort is spared to make it a *pure*, safe, attractive and instructive journal for

THE FAMILY.

While it is a Denominational paper, it embraces in its outlook all the branches of the Reformed Christendom. Its articles are brief, pointed, varied, lively and entertaining. The INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, prepared expressly for the JOURNAL by one of its Editors, are said by leading Sunday School men in all parts of the country, to be the VERY BEST ISSUED. And WORTH PRICE OF THE PAPER. Besides these, with other marked features, render it a most desirable paper for Sunday School Workers. It is in such a paper as suits the times, both in

TERMS AND TONE.

The marked ability and ripe experience which the Senior Editor, Rev. Dr. NEVIN, brings with him to the editorial chair, are a sufficient guaranty that the paper will be abreast with the demands of

THE AGE IN FRESHNESS AND FORCE.

Specimen copies forwarded (free of charge) on application. Address

Rev. J. FORD SUTTON,
Proprietor and Publisher,
Rooms 22 and 23 Press Building,
Philadelphia.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, o Room 9, 16 Seventh street Pittsburgh. Send for circular

CANDIDATES!

FOR CONGRESS,
22D DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Of Robinson Township.
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR CONGRESS,
23D DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE.
Subject to the decision of the Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE,
43D SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
Of McKeesport,
5TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
Chartiers borough, late Captain Company E, 61st Regiment P. V.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
Of McKeesport.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

EDUCATIONAL.

Drawing.

Instruction in MECHANICAL and FREEHAND DRAWING, MATHEMATICS and NATURAL SCIENCES, by WM. H. STREERUWITZ, Civil Engineer, No. 19 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Apply, Central Board of Education, Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, or Catholic Institute, 169 Wood street, or office.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of GEORGE B. JOHNSTON & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, F. M. Love retiring. Dissolution dating from March 1, 1876.

GEORGE B. JOHNSTON,
F. M. LOVE.

THE BUSINESS WILL BE CONTINUED as heretofore by the undersigned, at the old stand, Main street, Thirty-sixth ward. All claims against or due the old firm will be settled by the undersigned.

GEORGE B. JOHNSTON.

IN RETIRING FROM THE ABOVE firm, I take great pleasure in recommending my former partner to the confidence of our friends and customers.

F. M. LOVE.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1876.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of MANSFIELD & CO. was dissolved on the 31st of April, 1876, by the death of John S. Lloyd.

The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 13 Second avenue, by Edward Mansfield and John R. Blo-gnetts, under the name of MANSFIELD & CO.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1876.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of WILLIAM HODGSON & CO., engaged in the Coal and Mercantile business, on the Monongahela river, is by mutual consent dissolved, settlement of all accounts against the firm to be made with William Hodgson alone. Also, the steamer J. S. Mercer owned by

WILLIAM HODGSON,
WILLIAM G. PEPPARD.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1876.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The copartnership heretofore existing between R. S. Heath and Nicholas White, of West Newton, Pa., under the style of HEATH & WHITE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Nicholas White having authorized to settle all accounts of said firm.

R. HEATH,
NICHOLAS WHITE.

West Newton, Pa., April 5, 1876.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

CENTENNIAL 1876. SPRING.

There are three reasons why everybody should buy from

McFarland, Collins AND Co

1st.—Our Salesroom being on second floor, our expenses are less than any other dealer in the city, and

2d.—We buy everything from manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit added.

3d.—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts.

THE LOWEST PRICES
AND
THE BEST GOODS,
AT
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
Next to U. S. Postoffice and Custom House.

CARPETS!

A CHOICE STOCK.
ALL QUALITIES.
PRICE LOW.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 Fifth Avenue.

J. & H. PHILLIPS

Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

ACCEPT THIS INVITATION

TO CALL AND SEE OUR

NEW SPRING GOODS.

HENRY SMITH & SONS,
98 Wylie Avenue.

J. H. BUCHLON,

Merchant Tailor.
No. 54 SIXTH STREET,

Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can therefore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.

MERCHANT TAILOR

B. TIEGEL,
NO. 52 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

LAMPS.

F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
300 LIBERTY STREET, COR. SMITHFIELD.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

LAMPS AND GLASSWARE.

Courteous and Prompt Attention.
A Moderate Price for a Good Article.
Please Call and See for Yourself.

Argand Burners	Hand Lamps,	Round Wick,
Argand Wicks,	Hotel Lamps,	Red Wick,
Bulb Chimneys,	Imported Lamps	Red Globes,
Bracket	Kitchen Lamps,	Sewing Lamps,
Burners,	Lamp Brushes,	Sockets,
Brass Fonnts,	Lanterns,	Sun Burners,
Chandeliers,	Lard Oil,	Shades,
Cigar Lighters,	Lantern Globes,	Shears,
Candle Wick,	Match Safes,	Safety Lamps,
Chimneys,	Novelty Lamps,	Student Lamps,
Coloring,	Opal Chimneys	Do Chimneys,
Dark Lanterns,	Paper Shades,	Do Burners,
Fillers,	Patty	Side Lamps,
Founts,	Police Lanterns,	Smoke Bells,
Gas Globes,	Pulpit Lamps,	Stable Lanterns,
Gas Chimneys,	Pendents,	Tin Reflectors,
Gas Shades,	Portable Paris,	Vents Burners,
Green Globes,	Pocket Lanterns	Wicks,
Hangers,	Reflectors,	Wax Tapers,

Bases, Opal and Bronze, Mammoth or No. 3 Burners,
Brass Hand Lamps, Oil Cans, all sizes,
Candles for Lanterns, Old Style Chimneys,
Chandelier Hooks, Odd Pieces of Lamps,
Decorated Shades, Pullers for Chandeliers,
Dining-Room Lamps, Railroad Lante ns,
Excelsior Burners, Sun Hinge Burners,
Extension Pieces, Steamboat Lamps,
Expanding Screws, Toilet Hand Lamps,
Fireside Burners, Tripod Shade Holders,
Factory Lanterns, Two-Joint Bracket,
Green Plated Shades, Triple Bracket,
Gasoline Burners, Unique Burners with
Hall Lamps, Rings,
Hurricane Lanterns, X L Burners and Chimneys,
Hurricane Glasses and
Bur ners,
Imported Argand Chimneys,

ELAINE at Manufacturer's Prices.
WINDOW GLASS CUT TO ORDER.
LAMPS REPAIRED.

BEST CARBON AND HEAD-LIGHT
OILS.

DRY GOODS.

1876.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

POPULAR PRICES
FOR
New Dress Goods,
Silks, Etc., Etc.

Our Spring assortment of Low, Medium and Fine Dress Goods will now be found unusually complete and attractive, and New Fresh Goods at the Very Lowest Prices.

At 12½c, new styles in Spring Plaids.
At 12½c, a large assortment of Satteen Striped Goods.
At 15c, new Striped and Plaid Dress Goods.
At 18½c, choice new Spring Plaids and Stripes.
At 25c, new Mixed Dress Goods, a bargain.
At 30c, new Centennial Plaids.
At 25c, extra value in new Centennial Plaids.
At 37½c, a special bargain in All-wool Plaids.
At 25c, beautiful line new Plaid Debeges.
At 30,

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 18, 1876.

The money market to-day was steady with a moderate degree of activity among the banks, both in discount business and checking transactions. The banks are tolerably well supplied with funds but they are not seeking investments to any great extent, and as a general rule confine themselves to supplying the needs of their own customers. The movement of currency is rather in favor of the city banks, but the increase in funds which would naturally result is counter-balanced by the enhanced volume of business operations. The commercial situation continues active here, and hopes are entertained of a very favorable season, so far as regards the amount of business done, although advices from the Northwest report business seriously retarded there by the rains of last week. The improved aspect of the iron business is very encouraging also. The meeting of mill manufacturers to-day gave reason to hope for an increase in the strength recently developed in that branch of our manufactures, as if the iron interests develop so much additional strength that there is good reason to hope that the improvement will continue. Its progress will probably be gradual and may at times seem discouraging; but we have faith in its sure continuance and look for the inception of a new era of prosperity to our mills and manufactories.

—The movement in Chicago to bring within the jurisdiction of the Clearing House any cases that may arise from hazardous bank management in the future has resulted in two propositions. A resolution has been adopted requesting the Comptroller of the Currency to instruct the Bank Examiner of that district to report to the Clearing House any national bank shown by his examination to have impaired its capital or to be doing a dangerous business. The Comptroller has made it known that he would accede to such a request, and it may be considered settled that the Bank Examiner will hereafter pursue the course indicated in the resolution, as is done by Bank Examiner Meigs of New York. In order to bring other banks under the same possibility of control a rule is proposed placing it within the power of the Clearing House Committee to institute examinations when they deem such a step necessary. The example set by Chicago in this particular is a good one, and might profitably be imitated in Pittsburgh as well as other cities.

—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Bulletin* gives the following resume of the arguments presented by the advocates of the national banking system at Washington last week:

The other day a committee of national bank officers met before the Committee on Banking and Currency, insisting that the present banking law be amended so that when a bank deposits bonds as security for circulation, the Comptroller of the Currency may issue circulating notes up to the full amount of the bonds so deposited. They contended that the Government should be more liberal toward national banks, and besides issuing circulation to the par of security bonds, should remove the tax from capital and deposits, and should also restrict bond taxation to the par value of bank stock. The object of these requests was admitted to be the benefit of banking's advantages for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75@8 00; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat do $7 00@7 25; sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing brands of the leading flours are steady, as stanton the sale of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 00@7 25; Minnesota spring patent at $7 50@7 75; Minnesota $5 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $7 25@7 50; choice patents $7 00@7 00 for win ter wheat flour is active at $5 00@5 25; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; self-raising flour, in 5 ₱ packages, $6 25 ₱ 49-pound package; corn meal, $3 ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 25 ₱ bbl; kegs $3 25. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The market continues about steady with moderate receipts. Wheat was steady with an active milling demand, at former quotations. We quote prime Michigan white at $1 40@1 41; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter at $1 40@1 41; amber do $1 36; Northwestern red $1 38@1 40; low grades are well held and neglected at $1 30@1 32; rejected $1 10, as to quality; No. 2 Calcago spring wheat rules at $1 17@1 23; No. 1 do at $1 28@1 30. Shelled corn steady. Receipts and local sales of ear corn in a small way values were fully maintained. Very little coming forward, however, and weaken the market materially, and no sales of ear have been made at reduced prices. We quote shelled at prices ranging from 61@62c for high-mixed; 59@60c for low-mixed; prime car 59@60c for yellow; 59@60c for white. Oats are only in moderate demand and some dealers reported the market rather drooping, former values being, however, nominally maintained. We quote to mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 40@41c; white do at 42@43c. Western white 44@46c. Barley was easy, with a moderate demand. Canada is held at $1 10 @1 20 ₱ bushel; choice spring at $1 00 @1 10; common to prime 75@90c. Rye is quiet and easy at 82@86c ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales were reported at usual advance.

HAY—The feeling continued easy with no change. Timothy is in fair demand. We quote No. 1 timothy $18 00@19 00 ₱ ton; No. 2, $16 00 @17 00; upland prairie $13 00@15 00.

OILS—We quote crude petroleum at $1 10 @1 15 ₱ gallon jig; 15@16½c 65 ₱ gallon in barrels; single refined is in active demand at 10@12c ₱ pound.

POTATOES—There is a moderately good demand for shipping and family purposes. We quote round lots at 35@36c for peachblows; 27@ 30c for rurals; 25@27c for early rose. Sales were made from store at 40c ₱ bushel for prime peachblows; 35c for Peerless. Sweet potatoes are in request and scarce; quoted at $4 50@5 00 for yellows and $4 00@4 50 for reds.

SEEDS—Clover seed was in fair supply. We quote at 6 40@6 60 ₱ bushel in a jobbing way, and $5 25@5 00 in round lots. Timothy seed is easy at $2 00@2 10 ₱ bushel; flaxseed $1 60@1 65 ₱ bushel. Sold to a small way: onion sets $3 00@3 50 ₱ bushel.

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is steady. We quote alcohol at $2 15@2 25 ₱ gallon. Highwines are quiet at $1 12@1 14 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a sluggish demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra gunny bags 12c; do second-hand 8c; dry goods bags, 24c; American A's 20c; Philadelphia A's 23c; California grain bags 8c; English linen bags, 11½; burlaps 5@6c; do 2 bushel 5½@ 6c; do 2 bushel 20c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 23c. Jute bags, 2 bushel $2 50@3 00; do 3 bushel $3 50 @4 00; do 4 bushel $4 50 ₱ dozen; 3½ lb cases $1 00@1 25; cases 45 50@5 lb cases $20 00@25 boxes 400 ₱ lb. Market is steady and demand good.

WOODEN WARE—There is an active demand at steady prices as follows:

No. 1 tubs ₱ dozen	$8 50
No. 2 tubs ₱ dozen	7 50
No. 3 tubs ₱ dozen	6 50
Shoop pails ₱ dozen	1 85
Shoop pails ₱ dozen	1 60
Washboards, extra, ₱ dozen	2 75
Washboards, common, ₱ dozen	2 25
Clothes pins, round head, ₱ box	90

Petroleum.

April 18.—The feeling in petroleum circles to-day was rather stagnant. Values did not fluctuate beyond a very narrow margin and trasactions were light. The market closed at a fractional decline from yesterday.

CRUDE—The market opened this morning at the following: United and Conduit, $1 03½ bid; $1 09½ asked. The tone of opening was weak and languid. Before noon, however, it became a shade stronger and touched $1 09, but immediately after reacted rather sharply to $1 08½ bid and $1 09½ asked. The outside price it continued during the remainder of the day with but little doing. There were scarcely any transactions in Union, which we quote nominally at $1 05. Shipment ruled rather firm at $2 10, with some transactions at $2 11½, but the volume of business was small.

REFINED—There was a quiet and somewhat stagnant feeling. Quotations are nominally unchanged but business is limited and the tendency is toward weakness. There is tolerably fair volume of shipments to the East. We quote standard white at 16c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at works; 12@12¼c in car lots. New York delivery rules at 14½c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 14c for spot and April. Baltimore rules at 14c for prompt and the month.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, April 18.—The *Courier* says: The market was remarkably quiet and quotations were almost impossible to obtain. United opened at $1 04@1 05, and a few sales were made at $1 06@1 06½, closing at $1 06. Conduit was nominally $1 30 and Union not quotable. $1 87½ was bid at one time for Pennsylvania transportation, river division; shipment closed at $2 10, and Upper road $2 07½@ 2 08½. The total sales were 25,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, April 18.—The *Derrick* says: At the opening there was a fair attendance and $1 06 was bid, and $1 06½@1 07¼ asked for United. There were sales at the latter prices after which there was a decline to $1 06. Only a small amount of business was done at this figure. At two o'clock a few lots changed hands at $1 08¾, but closed at $1 06 bid and $1 07½ asked for strictly fresh. The highest price paid here was $1 09½. In the evening after the close of the Exchange there were sales at $1 08¾, and a few at $1 08¾. Shipment 108¾. The total sales were 30,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, April 18, closing 17.—There is no important export demand partly owing to the absence of vessels, and the home trade is dull. Prices are without change. Crude in bulk is quoted at 8¾@8½c and 10½ in shipping order; refined 14½c; naphtha 12½@12¾c. At Baltimore refined rules at 14c; at Philadelphia at 14½c.

PARKERSBURG, April 18.—Market quiet but steady; United $1 06; outside lines $1 08¾; shipment nominal at $2 12½.

TITUSVILLE, April 18.—Market opened quiet at $2 08¾.

OIL CITY, April 18.—Market dull and not much doing at $1 08¾ bid; $1 09 asked for United; immediate shipment dull at $2 10.

WILKSBURG, April 18.—Market quiet and dull; quoted at $2 07½@2 10.

TID OUTE, April 18.—Market very quiet; sales at $2 10.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—Market quiet; standard white 14@14½c; crooking cases 18c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 18.—Petroleum quiet; crude 8¾@8¾c; refined 14½c; cases 18½@20c; naptha nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—Petroleum easier; crude in barrels 8@8½c; refined 14@14½c.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—Petroleum dull; crude 7½@8c; refined 14½c.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—Refined petroleum 11½ @12d; spirits 6½d.

ANTWERP, April 18.—Refined petroleum 23¾ francs.

Movements of Petroleum.

Crude receipts, Allegheny Valley R. R., 1,320 Refined shipments, Allegheny Valley R. R., 809

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, April 18, 1876.

THE MARKET.

The run of stock is not unusually heavy, nor are prices materially different from those of last week.

The market cannot be said to be fully opened, caused by an absence of Eastern buyers. When they put in an appearance to morrow morning, prices will be fixed and business for a time more brisk.

As there is a diff rence in the views of sellers and buyers as to prices, we withhold quotations, referring to the remark above, that they do not differ materially from those of last week.

Usual weekly report of sales, &c., to-morrow.

[By Associated Press.]

BUFFALO, April 18.—Cattle—Receipts 1,615 head; total for the week 5,575 head. Market slow. Quality generally poor; only 23 cars sold for the day, thus far at 10@15c decline from last Tuesday.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts Sunday and Monday 10,040 head. No offer of market to-day; sold at 37½@50c off last week's prices.

Hogs—Receipts 7,861 head; for the week 6,900 head. Market slow; Yorkers $7 70@7 85; heavy $8 00; one car stillers, 229 lbs, $7 60.

WEST BOROUGH, April 18.—Cattle—Receipts 2,141 head; sales of choice at $8 50@ 8 75; extra $7 75@8 25; first quality $6 75; second quality $6 25@6 50; third quality $5 50@6 00.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 869 head. Prices 25@37½c higher; sales in lots at $2 00@5 50 each; extra $4 00@7 00.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—Hogs dull; common to good heavy $7 80@8 00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Flour in fair demand; receipts 12,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 15@4 30; common to good $4 50@5 25; extra Western and State $5 30@7 00; white wheat extra $5 75@7 75; extra Ohio $4 90@7 00; extra St. Louis $5 25@9 00. Rye flour quiet at $5 25@5 75. Cornmeal more active at $2 85@3 25. Wheat a shade firmer; receipts 8,000 bushels; rejected spring, advanced $1 @1 01; mixed $1 14@1 15; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 26@1 28½; white Western $1 45@1 48. Rye—Western dull and nominally steady; No. 1 bay $1 13. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—Demand active; receipts 56,000 bushels; Western mixed 70c; old Western mixed in store, 69½c. Oats unchanged; receipts 14,000 bushels; Western 45@ 46c; mixed Western 43@44c; white Western 46@ 49c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine 47@48c; medium 48@50c; coarse 49@ 52c. Combing, washed, 58@62c; do unwashed 42½c; fine unwashed 29@27c; coarse and medium unwashed 35@33c; full-washed 45@50c; extra and merino pulled 35@38c; No. 1 and superfine pulled 33@36c. Texas, fine and medium, 29@27c; coarse 18@19c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Business was fairly active with jobbers, but rather slow with commission houses. Cotton goods in moderate demand. Cabot bleached shirtings reduced by agents. Prints in moderate request Washington fancy prints reduced one by agents. Pacific Mill percales, lawns and organdies are lower. Cotton dress goods quiet. Woolens dull. Shawls sluggish and weak.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Cotton quiet and weak at 13¼c. Futures closed steady: contract 5-32@13 3-16c; May 13 9-32@13 5-16c; June 13 5-16@ 13 11-32c; July 13 25-32c; August 13 29-32c; September 13 11-16@13½c.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—Cotton quiet but steady at 6⅝@6¾d. Sales of 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 5,000 American.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Idaho	April 18	Liverpool.
Bothnia	April 19	Liverpool.
State of Pennsylvania	April 20	Glasgow.
Gellert	April 22	Hamburg.
Celtic	April 22	Liverpool.
Bolivia	April 22	Glasgow.
France	April 22	Havre.
England	April 22	Liverpool.
City of Montreal	April 22	Liverpool.
Maine	April 23	Bremen.
Othello	April 22	Hull.
Nevada	April 25	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	April 26	Liverpool.
Pommerania	April 29	Hamburg.
Adriatic	April 29	Liverpool.
City of Paris	April 29	Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Lord Clive	April 20	Liverpool.
Vaderland	April 21	Antwerp.
Indiana	April 21	Liverpool.

FROM BOSTON.

Batavia	April 22	Liverpool.
Atlas	April 29	Liverpool.

THE Sunday St. Louis *Republican* says: The Sam Brown, Captain J. H. Brown, George Museiman and Barney Seals, arrived at 3 A. M. from Cairo with two barges of Pittsburgh coal for the gas works. Also the J. H. Bigley, Captain Cochran, Angelo and Stephen McBride pilots, from Cairo at 10 A. M. with five barges containing 65,000 bushels cannel coal—2,495 tons—for the gas works.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

SPECIAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., April 18, 1876. River 2 feet 1 inch and falling. Weather clear; thermometer 43.

GREENSBORO, PA., April 18, 1876. River 4 feet 10 inches and falling. Weather cloudy.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., April 18, 1876. River 6 feet and stationary. Weather cloudy; thermometer 42 at 7 P. M.

WHEELING, W. VA., April 18, 1876. River 16 feet and falling. Departed—Mallie Ragon and Emma Graham, Pittsburgh; Salt Valley, Ironton; Courier, Parkersburg; Andes, Cincinnati. Up—Oakland, Down—Panther, Samuel Miller, Samson, Coal Valley and Maggie Smith.

[By Associated Press.]

EVANSVILLE, April 18.—Weather clear and mild; mercury 41 to 56. River 25½ feet and falling. Up—Arkansas Belle, J. D. Parker, Sandy No. 2, Chas. Morgan, Geo. Roberts' Smoky City No. 3, Sam Brown, Down—Alice Brown and Tow, Tarascon, Golden Rule and Red Cloud. Business light.

LOUISVILLE, April 18.—Weather clear. Departed—Wabash, St. Louis. The Lee is here for rebuilding. River 9 feet 11 inches in canal.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—River 24 feet and falling. Weather fair and cool. Arrived—Glasgow, Evansville. Departed—Mary Miller, Pittsburgh; Hudson, Wheeling; Mary Houston, New Orleans.

LITTLE ROCK, April 18.—Weather clear. River falling; 10 feet 6 inches. Departed—Rose Miller, Pine Bluff; Era No. 9, above.

CAIRO, April 18.—Arrived—Vint Shinkle and Robert Mitchell, Cumberland; Hickory and Grand Republic, St. Louis. Departed—Hickory, Ohio river; Vint Shinkle and Charley Bowen, Memphis. River 40 feet 4 inches and rising. Weather clear; mercury 54.

MEMPHIS, April 18.—The steamer Osceola Belle ran into the woods near Bradley's landing last night, and is stuck fast in the timber. The City of Vicksburg tried to pull her off but failed. The Yeager broke a shaft below Friar's point and tied up to await for a new one. River fell 4 inches. Mercury 62. Departed—Belle of Texas, Arkansas river; Phil. Allen, Madison; City of Vicksburg and Illinois, Vicksburg; Sendder, St. Louis; Alice, Cairo; Idlewild, Quinlee's landing; Schenck, New Orleans; Miller, Cincinnati.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Chieftain	Donaldson	Geneva.
Geneva	M. A. COX	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Boyd	Elizabeth
Mallie Ragon	Mahleman	Wheeling.
Emma Graham	Russell	Cincinnati.

Departed.

Chieftain	Donaldson	Geneva.
Electra	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Boyd	Elizabeth.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Zanesville.
Exchange	Barker	Cincinnati.

MONONGAHELA—Nine feet nine inches and falling.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva—Mary M. at 4 P. M. Wheeling—Mallie Ragon. Mahleman at 4 P. M. Cincinnati—Emma Graham, Russell, 3 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated nine feet nine inches and falling slowly. The weather was cool. Trade on the landing was fair.

THE Missouri river is open to Bismarck.

THE Salt Valley leaves Ironton this evening for Pittsburgh.

THE steamer Benton was the first boat to arrive at Bismarck.

THE steamer Governor Allen will be used as a harbor boat at St. Louis.

THE Mary Miller and John L. Rhoads are among the first boats due.

THE steamer Key West, Captain Bussen, left Memphis for Cincinnati on Saturday.

THE steamer Exchange left last evening on her first trip in the Portmouth trade.

THE steamer Katie P. Kountz is running from New Orleans to Little Rock, Arkansas.

THE steamer *Avalanche* locates Freeport on the Monongahela. Change it to Alleghany.

THE favorite steamer Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, left for Zanesville with a good trip.

THE Village Blacksmith of St. Louis has purchased the steamer Juna. She will be wrecked.

THE steamers Arlington and Barnard are loading for St. Louis. The rates to that and other ports are very low.

THE popular packet Granite State, Captain Keer, left for arrive to-morrow morning for Portsmouth on Friday at the usual hour.

THE towboat Barnard, Captain Crayton, received 27,000 bushels of coal at Pittsburgh, to leave on Thursday. Shippers will bear this in mind.

THE handsome sidewheelers on the slackwater line are ready for passengers to Geneva, from the company's wharfboat, at 8 A. and 4 P. M.

THE towboats Oakland, John Dippold and Samuel Clark have arrived. The former made the fastest trip ever made by a towboat from New Orleans to Pittsburgh.

THE towboat Tiger struck a hidden obstruction at Black's Island, on her way up with an empty barge in tow. Both boats sunk in fifteen feet of water. She was valued at $9,000. The Samuel Clark has gone to her assistance.

THE punctual packet Mallie Ragon, Captain Mahleman, left for Wheeling at 4 P. M. to-day, for Wheeling and intermediate points. Our eleven friend H. C. Caldwell will do the honors in the office.

HO! FOR ST. LOUIS AND THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.—The first-class sidewheel packet Arkansas Belle, Captain D. Mahleman, leaves for Cincinnati, Louisville and the Upper Mississippi river. Persons going West will find the Belle a pleasant conveyance. For freight or passage apply on board. The Clerks are Messrs. McConnell and Ackly.

THE regular Cincinnati packet Emma Graham, Captain Russell, takes her regular trip to-day at 2 P. M. for that port. The "coraham" is a favorite with passengers and shippers and deservedly so. Handling freight as she does Wednesday evening is certain to bear witness to her departure. Mr. N. Earhart has charge of the office.

RAR FOR THE OAKLAND—Monday's Louisville *Commercial Journal* says: The steamer Oakland arrived here from New Orleans Saturday night. Messrs. Dougherty and Ostrander pilot her. She has had a quick run, as will be seen by the following time she made: She left New Orleans, leaving light, at 2:10 P. M. and landed at coal landing 30 minutes, ran to Fairchild in 24 hours; at 3:45 A. M. Tuesday she laid at Lagrost Island; at 7:30 A. M. at Point Pleasant; at 11:45 A. M., making 35 miles, including "a rest" at the foot of Island 37, and at foot of Island 70 at 4 P. M. Wednesday, and at dark that evening was at foot of 35. Time from Helena to Memphis, 30 hours. She was at Memphis at noon Thursday at 12 M.; had there 6 hours, coaling, and left for Cairo. Time from Memphis to Cairo, 24 hours; run from Cairo to Evansville she beat the time of the Idlewild 40 minutes. She was 5 hours and 40 minutes out from Cairo to Louisville, including loss of time, coaling, bad weather, fog and running slow while in fog. Had weather all the way up. This is pronounced by pilots up-stream run for a towboat, and entitles the Oakland and her crew to "horns."

Steamer John L. Rhoads.

The above boat is just one year old. We consider the "Rhoads" the best three-boiler boat afloat. We will give our reasons for it in one year she has performed as follows: Made eleven trips to St. Louis, one trip to New Orleans, and was under charter twenty-five days in the Cincinnati and Portsmouth trade; traveled 35,400 miles and never laid up, but has often been detained by storms; lost a week at Pittsburgh by high water. She has the same crew she left with one year ago: Captain J. M. Vandergrift; clerks, J. C. Fisher, Esq., and Mr. Greenlee; McCabe, mate. The boat has performed her part well, and so has the crew. There has been good boating done on the Rhoads, and a good deal of it. We congratulate the officers and the owners, who have solved the problem that steamboating is not going to the dogs, and that you have captured to the times and give men to run them. The Rhoads has a reputation for punctuality that is worth thousands. On her last trip she carried 80 tons and made the trip from Cairo to St. Louis in 36 hours. Correspondents—There is money in such boats, even at low prices.

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

Head, Carson & Co, 6 tubs butter; T Hansberger, 20 bbls whisky; Bailey, Farrell & Co, 25 bbls pipe; Linville Bros, 11 casks cheese, 30 bxs do; Walker, Dunlevy & Co, 10 hf-bbls lard, 100 tierces do; Wait, Laing & Co, 25 bbls whisky; Hammer Bros, 35 do; Kennedy & Co, 5 bbls alcohol; Means, Sweeny & Co, 16 casks tobacco, 2 pails do; Haworth & Dewhurst, 15 casks tobacco; Logan, Gregg & Co, 1 bx butter; R W Rolson, 15 tcs lard, 20 hf-bbls do; Reppert & Owens, 5 bbls tar, 10 bbls 1 keg pigs feet, 3,200 pcs shoulders; T C Jenkins, 3 tcs lard, 25 hf-bbls do, 100 buckets do; H Jenkins & Bro, 980 bbls flour; Hall & Myers & Co, 735 pcs bacon, 400 pails do; Roberts & Steele, 100 bbls flour; D Wallace, 400 sks do; Wm Flaccus, 500 do; H M Caskey, 400 do; H Loh & Co, 50 bbls do, 200 sks do; T C Jenkins, 1,000 sks flour, 100 bbls do; Woodward & Co, 2,101 pkgs to order; Allen Kirkpatrick & Co, 400 bbls flour; Bailey, Farrell & Co, 250 pigs lead; Knox & Orr, 25 bxs soap; Scobie, Reed & Smith, 25 bags seed; W Cooper & Co, 25 l-bbls lard; P Hamburger, 15 bbls whisky; P Goodell, car potatoes; W J Binden, 3 kegs syrup, 3 bxs cheese; Peabody, H & Co, 5 kegs syrup, 45 bxs cheese; J Forbes & Co, 10 bbls flour; H Hamilton & Bro, 6 tubs butter, 1 crate eggs; S B Floyd & Co, 1 car hay; H Hidert & Bro, 1 do potatoes; J & C McCaffrey, 175 sks oats; 40 bbls flour, 25 do do; Brown & Co, 1 bbl oil; Park Bros & Co, 3 bbls chewy ings; G A Kelly & Co, 1 car hay; J A Renshaw & Co, 25 bbls flour; A G Cubbage, 10 cases do; Means, McKelvey & Co, 5 sks rags; Freedley Bros & J, 1 car potatoes; Fleming & S, 1 do do; Aiken, W & P, 1 do do; S Hare & Son, 1 do do; J A Ryan, 1 do do; Logan, Gregg & Co, 1 bbl oil; Park Bros & Co, 1 bbl chewy ings; Bailey, Farrell & Co, 1 car potatoes; Wilbert & W, 1 bbl onion sets; Linville, S & C, 10 bxs h ware; Ambrey & Sons, 1 car shingles; Hubbard, R & Co, 1 do lumber.

ELEVATOR—Stewart, 1 car oats, 1 do corn; Graff & Co, 1 car do; Marshall, R & Co, 1 do wheat; Hitchcock, McC & Co, 100 bbls flour.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

W S Phillips, 1 car lumber; C McClusky, 1 do; Means & A, 1 do; Kelly & Co, 1 do; Hay & Speer, 1 do; J S Dilworth, 25 qrs fish; Reymer Bros, 25 bxs ex coffee; Haworth & D, 99 do; A Kirkpatrick, 55 do; M W Rankin, 29 do; Hartsworth Bros, 50 do; A Kirkpatrick, 15 qr fish; Wilkins, E S & Co, 30 do; J A Graff & Son, 4 bbls eggs; V Dinsmore, 8 cases sprngs; E Hald, 4 pkgs wood in shape; Miller & H, 8 do; T C Jenkins, 20 bxs yeast; J E Dunlevy, 2 pkgs goods; Paine, A & T, 104 bbls 1 oil; B C & J H sawyer, 12 cases matches; Lowis, O & P, 5 kegs nails; W T Tagart, 5 pcs paper; Walker, Dunlevy & Co, 1 car oats; Cavalit & P, 4 bxs glass; H Rodgers, 21 bxs dry cabbage; Graham & Son, 5 bbls 1 oil; Bakewell, P & Co, 3 bxs window glass; McCullough & S, 11 sacks rags; E Fox & Co, 2 bxs glass; Paine, A & T, 72 do; Wm Speer, 11 bbls A, making 35 miles, including "a rest" at the foot of Island 37, foot of Island 70 at 4 P. M. Wednesday, and at dark that evening was at foot of 35. Time from Helena to Memphis, 30 hours. She was at Memphis at noon Thursday at 12 M.; had there 6 hours, coaling, and left for Cairo. Time from Memphis to Cairo, 24 hours; run from Cairo to Evansville she beat the time of the Idlewild 40 minutes. She was 5 hours and 40 minutes out from Cairo to Louisville, including loss of time, coaling, bad weather, fog and running slow while in fog. Had weather all the way up. This is pronounced by pilots up-stream run for a towboat, and entitles the Oakland and her crew to "horns."

Steamer John L. Rhoads.

The above boat is just one year old. We consider the "Rhoads" the best three-boiler boat afloat. We will give our reasons for it in one year she has performed as follows: Made eleven trips to St. Louis, one trip to New Orleans, and was under charter twenty-five days in the Cincinnati and Portsmouth trade; traveled 35,400 miles and never laid up, but has often been detained by storms; lost a week at Pittsburgh by high water. She has the same crew she left with one year ago: Captain J. M. Vandergrift; clerks, J. C. Fisher, Esq., and Mr. Greenlee; McCabe, mate. The boat has performed her part well, and so has the crew. There has been good boating done on the Rhoads, and a good deal of it. We congratulate the officers and the owners, who have solved the problem that steamboating is not going to the dogs, and that you have captured to the times and give men to run them. The Rhoads has a reputation for punctuality that is worth thousands. On her last trip she carried 80 tons and made the trip from Cairo to St. Louis in 36 hours. Correspondents—There is money in such boats, even at low prices.

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

Head, Carson & Co, 6 tubs butter; T Hansberger, 20 bbls whisky; Bailey, Farrell & Co, 25 bbls pipe; Linville Bros, 11 casks cheese, 30 bxs do; Walker, Dunlevy & Co, 10 hf-bbls lard, 100 tierces do; Wait, Laing & Co, 25 bbls whisky; Hammer Bros, 35 do; Kennedy & Co, 5 bbls alcohol; Means, Sweeny & Co, 16 casks tobacco, 2 pails do; Haworth & Dewhurst, 15 casks tobacco; Logan, Gregg & Co, 1 bx butter; R W Rolson, 15 tcs lard, 20 hf-bbls do; Reppert & Owens, 5 bbls tar, 10 bbls 1 keg pigs feet, 3,200 pcs shoulders; T C Jenkins, 3 tcs lard, 25 hf-bbls do, 100 buckets do; H Jenkins & Bro, 980 bbls flour; Hall & Myers & Co, 735 pcs bacon, 400 pails do; Roberts & Steele, 100 bbls flour; D Wallace, 400 sks do; H M Caskey, 400 do; H Loh & Co, 50 bbls do, 200 sks do; T C Jenkins, 1,000 sks flour, 100 bbls do; Woodward & Co, 2,101 pkgs to order; Allen Kirkpatrick & Co, 400 bbls flour; Bailey, Farrell & Co, 250 pigs lead; Knox & Orr, 25 bxs soap; Scobie, Reed & Smith, 25 bags seed; W Cooper & Co, 25 l-bbls lard; P Hamburger, 15 bbls whisky; P Goodell, car potatoes; W J Binden, 3 kegs syrup, 3 bxs cheese; Peabody, H & Co, 5 kegs syrup, 45 bxs cheese; J Forbes & Co, 10 bbls flour; H Hamilton & Bro, 6 tubs butter, 1 crate eggs; S B Floyd & Co, 1 car hay; H Hidert & Bro, 1 do potatoes; J & C McCaffrey, 175 sks oats; 40 bbls flour, 25 do do; Brown & Co, 1 bbl oil; Park Bros & Co, 3 bbls chewy ings; G A Kelly & Co, 1 car hay; J A Renshaw & Co, 25 bbls flour; A G Cubbage, 10 cases do; Means, McKelvey & Co, 5 sks rags; Freedley Bros & J, 1 car potatoes; Fleming & S, 1 do do; Aiken, W & P, 1 do do; S Hare & Son, 1 do do; J A Ryan, 1 do do; Logan, Gregg & Co, 1 bbl oil; Park Bros & Co, 1 bbl chewy ings; Bailey, Farrell & Co, 1 car potatoes; Wilbert & W, 1 bbl onion sets; Linville, S & C, 10 bxs h ware; Ambrey & Sons, 1 car shingles; Hubbard, R & Co, 1 do lumber.

ELEVATOR—Stewart, 1 car oats, 1 do corn; Graff & Co, 1 car do; Marshall, R & Co, 1 do wheat; Hitchcock, McC & Co, 100 bbls flour.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

W S Phillips, 1 car lumber; C McClusky, 1 do; Means & A, 1 do; Kelly & Co, 1 do; Hay & Speer, 1 do; J S Dilworth, 25 qrs fish; Reymer Bros, 25 bxs ex coffee; Haworth & D, 99 do; A Kirkpatrick, 55 do; M W Rankin, 29 do; Hartsworth Bros, 50 do; A Kirkpatrick, 15 qr fish; Wilkins, E S & Co, 30 do; J A Graff & Son, 4 bbls eggs; V Dinsmore, 8 cases sprngs; E Hald, 4 pkgs wood in shape; Miller & H, 8 do; T C Jenkins, 20 bxs yeast; J E Dunlevy, 2 pkgs goods; Paine, A & T, 104 bbls 1 oil; B C & J H sawyer, 12 cases matches; Lowis, O & P, 5 kegs nails; W T Tagart, 5 pcs paper; Walker, Dunlevy & Co, 1 car oats; Cavalit & P, 4 bxs glass; H Rodgers, 21 bxs dry cabbage; Graham & Son, 5 bbls 1 oil; Bakewell, P & Co, 3 bxs window glass; McCullough & S, 11 sacks rags; E Fox & Co, 2 bxs glass; Paine, A & T, 72 do; Wm Speer, 11 bbls A; Mahleman & McKee, 1 case woodwork; G Holland, 1 do do; J D Thompson, 1 case do; Blanchard, B & S, 1 do making power; E Poland, 3 bxs glass; Culmer Spring Co, 16 bars iron; Harris & Pope, 5 bales rubber; A Baldwin, 10 cases paint; W P Johnston, 20 sks do; Boyd & J France, 10 bbls do; W B Hays, 20 qrs to order; Lewis & J, 10 bbls whiskey, 31 W Sackett, 2 cs ware; W H S Ritchey, 3 do do.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

Pat Cassady, 104 h p goods; Y Derr, 13 pkgs tobacco; W L Jones, 3 do; Robt Dickey & Co, 19 hgs p nuts; H Reuck & Co, 19 bxs smoking tobacco; Hall & Co, 2 pkgs to order; Wilbert & Gas Co, 1 street box and cap; Tate, Munden & Co, 1 do; H McMullin & Co, 5 pkgs to order; Ketter & Smith, 50 bbls alcohol; John Hamer, 4 bbls eggs, 1 hf do butter; Ben Brast, 8 hf bbls pork; Hugh, Carson & Co, 5 pkgs to order; Wilbert & Wallace, 20 do; Jas H Loh & Co, 1 do; Herald Printing Co, 2 kgs pink; Hall's Safe & Lock Co, 1 iron safe; Logan, Gregg & Co, 39 steel wheel skeins; E Vogle, 1 bbl tallow, 7 hides; E Smith, 4 bbls eggs; Head, Carson & Co, 3 doz of D Thompson & Co, 20 bags twine; F Rober, 1 car staves; J M White & Co, 160 sacks feed, 20 do meal; W F White, 10 l h goods; McKeown, T & Co, 74 bxs, 14 bbls; Paine, Ablett & F, 50 oil bbls; Louis Schaus, 1 bx eggs; John Aubers, 1 bbl do, 1 tub butter; Watt, J & Co, 10 tcs hams, 15 do lard; A J Sterling, 1 bx cheese; T H Nevin & Co, 3 bbls l s oil; A J Sterling, 1 bx plaster; W Flaccus & Son, 5 beef hides, 6 do calf; Valley Milk Co, 14 sks potatoes; E Smith, 16 do barley; Trubs skins; D Hutchmann & Co, 5 cribs; Hugh McElvern, 5 bdls sidles; O'Hara Glass Co, 1 trunk mdse; Mutual Glass Co, 1 bx glass; A Murphy, 12 sks bone dust; John Shank, 1 bx trees; B A Elliott, 2 do; Wm Hastage, 25 bxs candles; M G Corry, 5 bbls whisky; Casey & Fogerty, 10 do; R & W Jenkinson, 1 hhd tobe, 1 bx samps; Aug Depp, 1 car staves and heading; P M Jenkins, 1 do do; Eagle Coal Co, 2 do iron; Harbison & Walker, 1 do do; Coe, 2 do iron; Harbison & Walker, 1 do do; Armstrong, Dickson & Co, 28 do coal; Shoenberger, Bair & Co, 6 do lime stone; A J McClure & Co, 1 do lumber; Edwin Rindley, 1 do do; Slack & S, 1 do do; McGuire & D, 1 do do; J S Thompson, 1 do do; Beckert & G, do bxs; Keystone Bridge Co, 1 do do iron; Isabella Furnace Co, 1 do fire clay; Walker, K & Co, 1 do lumber; Geo McKee, 1 do do; H Omstead, 1 do do; A V H R C, 1 do do; G W Sales, 1 do do; Keil & Ritchart, 1 do barley; J T Matchett, do lumber; Paine, Ablett & F, 1 do benzine; Citizens Oil Works, 1 hf bbl oil; Kealy & J, 1 do tar; W J Baughman, 1 do lime; D Gregg & Co, 4 bales flannel; T C Jenkins, 4 oil barrels; E & C Magiun, 4 barrels, 2 boxes; John Anderson, 8 bxs nut locks; J H Ainsworth, 6 do picks, 3

CITY MATTERS.

Six eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Our Removal.

Patrons and friends of the COMMERCIAL will please remember that we have removed to No. 70 Fifth avenue, CARR'S Iron Block, where all will be welcomed.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 25, First National Bank Pittsburgh, Pa., April 18, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.127	38	63	N. W	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P. M.	30.138	49	48	N. W	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M.	30.201	39	55	N. E.	Gentle	Clear.

Mean barometer...30.164 Highest thermom....44
Mean thermom.... 39 Lowest thermom.....33

Dr. Hunter

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. FMWtf

Broke His Neck.

A fatal accident occurred yesterday afternoon at No. 702 Liberty street. Patrick Freel being asleep rolled out of bed and expired in a short time thereafter. A physician was called in and upon examination it was ascertained that his neck was broken by the fall.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

The report of the Board of Health for the week ending April 15th shows sixty-three deaths. There were of white males 33, females 28, and of colored persons one of each sex. The infections diseases reported for the week were: Smallpox 10; scarlet fever 1; diphtheria 2; typhoid fever 1. Total 14.

The Lincoln Club.

The Lincoln Club held a meeting last evening, when the annual election of officers took place. The officers of the past year were all continued.

It was decided to attend the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati, June 14th, and the following Committee of Arrangements was appointed: Col. H. B. Hays, Thos. H. Phelps, W. J. Diehl, Thos. S. Bigelow and R. H. Smith.

Our Public Schools.

We have received a copy of the Pittsburgh Educational Chart which is to occupy a place in the Centennial Exhibition. It is handsomely printed and the arrangement of the contents is attractive. It contains a fine view of the city, of the High School and several ward school buildings, a list of colleges and private schools and the public schools, a synopsis of the course of study in the latter, a list of members of the Central Board and various interesting statistics.

Trouble in Beilefield.

At a late hour on Monday evening, a difficulty occurred on a house in Beilefield, between Isaac Leida and R. K. Hopkins, which resulted in the former assaulting the latter with a knife. In the scuffle that insued, Hopkins' clothes were cut but he was not injured. Yesterday an information for aggravated assault and battery was made before the Mayor, and Leida was held for a hearing. The parties are from Washington county, and Hopkins and his wife have been boarding for some time in the Fourteenth ward.

Man Drowned at East Liverpool.

On Thursday morning last, while the steamer Whale, with two barges, was receiving some freight at East Liverpool, Ohio, a deckhand named Horner, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. He had a brother and two cousins on board the boat. The crew made no effort to save the man—at least such is the report which comes to us from a correspondent at that place. The body had not been recovered at last accounts.

Taxing Church Property.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Allow me to ask your correspondent, "J. C.," this question:

Suppose that, instead of exempting church property from taxation, the people were compelled to pay a like amount for the support of churches, would there be any difference in the "justice" of the case, and how long would the people stand it?

Yours, &c., A. S. C.

Black Hills Boys "Showing Off."

This little paragraph from the Davenport, Iowa, *Gazette* tells what kind of fellows are going to the Black Hills: "On the train from the East last evening was a car load of young men from Pittsburgh, who were *en route* to the Black Hills. There were sixty-two of them. A jolly lot they were, though they would have made a better impression had they carried their bowie-knives and revolvers in their valises instead of in their waist belts where everybody could see them."

Vestrymen Elected.

The following are further returns of Vestrymen elected in the Episcopal Churches on Monday:

CALVARY CHURCH, EAST END—Messrs. George R. White, Thomas M. Howe, Samuel Martin, Samuel B. Dougias, Robert Bruce, William Garr, F. Slataper, James B. Murray and W. J. Brady.

ST. ANDREWS—William H. Byram, John B. Jackson, George P. Hamilton, C. C. Dalzell, John P. Henderson, R. B. Francis, Walter McClintock, Samuel Harper, George Gormly, F. R. Brunot and W. Wade, Jr.

CHRIST CHURCH, ALLEGHENY—D. De Haven, William Ralston, John Phillips, John Haworth, Henry Holdship, D. B. Oliver, W. H. Barnes, A. L. Robinson, P. H. Miller and John Doyle.

Cow Killed in a Field.

Some days ago, Mr. Alfred Harrison, dairyman, who had leased some fifty acres of land from Mr. James Kelly, on Lime hill, Wilkins township, placed in pasture twelve head of fine Alderney cows. On Saturday last, on going to the field, he found one of the cows, which he had refused one hundred dollars, lying dead, and the hind quarters gone. During the night, some person had caught the cow, killed her, and taken off the hind quarters, for meat. The rest of the carcas was left. Mr. Harrison has no suspicion as to who the parties are. It was supposed that, with the apprehension and conviction of the Wesle brothers, the notorious cow thieves, the citizens of Wilkins township would be free from depredations of this character, but this is a new method of making way with cows.

Suit to Recover Silverware.

T. S. Parker, Esq., filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas No. 1, yesterday, on behalf of Thomas Rankin, Jr., assignee of Robert Rankin, against John J. Endres and the Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburg. The complainant represents that he is the assignee of the estate and effects of Robert Rankin, bankrupt, in the United States District Court, of Missouri; that he filed a petition in that Court praying for authority to institute such proceedings in the proper Court of this county, as might be necessary to assert his right to certain property here, which petition was granted; that as assignee he holds a certificate of deposit of the Safe Deposit Company, calling for one trunk of silverware, which certificate was given to the bankrupt by John J. Endres, as security for a loan of one thousand dollars made by Rankin to Endres; that at the time of the transfer it was understood that Rankin should have the same interest in the property that Endres had before the delivery of the certificate, defeasible only upon the payment of the loan, but that Endres had neglected, although often requested to execute an assignment in writing of said certificate; that complainant before the bringing of this suit demanded the delivery of said silverware of the Deposit Company, and the delivery was refused; that neither the loan nor any part of it has ever been repaid to complainant, and that he is, as assignee, entitled to the possession of the trunk of silverware. He asks that the Court so direct it to be delivered.

Easter in the East End.

EAST LIBERTY, April 17, 1876.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Although "Easter" is an old heathen feast, it has been kept for over eighteen hundred years in commemoration of the resurrection of our Saviour, by the church; and on account of its association with history, is not only sacred to every believer, but the day that ushered in the Christian religion, for Paul says, "If Christ be not risen your faith is in vain, and ye are yet in your sins." Or, in other words, the Christian religion without the resurrection would be an ultimate failure.

The day was kept by all the churches. The services at the Westminister Presbyterian Church, East End, consisted of an impressive sermon delivered by Rev. Mr. Sloan, pastor, from the text "Christ is risen indeed." After giving a history of the "Easter feast," showing its origin and significance, the subject was divided into three headings: First. The event was wonderful. Second. The certainty of Christ's resurrection from positive proof. Third. The event was one of triumphant joy. The exposition and the application of the subject was practical, and the sermon well written and delivered. To every Christian, Christ's resurrection is the cornerstone of his faith, and when this event is blended with the life of our Saviour, it can but call forth gratitude, love, tears and joy.

In the evening Rev. Mr. Sloan gave a history of the midnight scene and prayer meeting in the Philippian jail, from the text, "Sirs, what must I do to be saved?" The sermon was full of truth, and could not fail to touch the heart of every Christian, and send conviction to those whose natures and lives are in rebellion against God. H.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

Second Day of the Convention—Report of the Committee on Resolutions—A Bitter Fight Over the Financial Plank—Twenty-four Indignant Social Democrats Withdraw from the Hall—Haller, of Cincinnati, Gets up and Snorts—Mr. McGuire Demands an Apology—Great Confusion and Want of Harmony.

The National Labor Convention commenced its second day's work at half past eight o'clock yesterday morning, in Schiller Hall, corner of Liberty and Fourth avenues, President Davis in the chair.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was called for, but it appeared the committee were not yet ready to report. A sub-committee from that body came in and presented a number of resolutions, but no action was taken on the same.

A dispatch from the workingmen of Boston was read, as follows: "Boston salutes the National Convention. Labor demands the extension of the principles of democracy to the domain of wealth. Private ownership of commonwealths must cease.

A communication from Indianapolis, signed "William Dreythaler," was read. The writer demands that a friend of the laboring men be nominated for President; that laws be enacted for the amelioration of the condition of laboring men; that there be less stealing by Government officers, etc. The paper concludes with the sentiment that "if an official steals, hang him."

The paper was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

A rule was adopted limiting each member to one speech of five minutes' length on any one question.

While awaiting the report of the Committee on Resolutions the members indulged in an informal discussion of the purposes of the Convention, from which it appeared that the formation of a distinct political organization was to be attempted. Pending the discussion the Convention adjourned till two P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The delegates reassembled at the appointed hour, and the Convention was called to order by the President.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. J. L. Wright, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, said the committee had completed their labors and were ready to report. They were a harmonious body, each man of them seeming disposed to do all he could for the best interests of labor. The Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Wallace, would now read the report.

Mr. Wallace read the report of the committee as follows:

1. Believing it to be more just to furnish money by the Government to the laboring class than to furnish it to national banks or railroad monopolies, therefore we favor the loaning of moneys to the laboring class by the Government, with which to enable said class to engage in co-operation in the productive branches of industry.

2. That we are emphatically opposed to the National Banking and Resumption acts, and that the depressed condition of the industries of our country and the world is owing chiefly to the neglect of the ruling power to consider seriously and impartially the true condition of the labor interest, and we reiterate our convictions made at former conventions, that the true financial policy of the Government is a money issue by the people to the people without interest, and that to receive equitable rights to labor the hours of labor should be reduced.

3. That in view of the determined effort on the part of a large number of the employers of labor throughout the country to victimize all earnest workers in the cause of labor or unionism, which we consider a short-sighted policy, for in the prosperity of the working class rests the welfare of the entire community, and there can be no revival of business so long as labor is poorly paid and unemployed, we urge upon the workingmen and workingwomen of the country to organize under one head, each for all and all for one, upon a secret basis, not antagonistic to their duty to their families, their country and their God; that we recommend that organizations be created in county, State and nation, to assist each other for protection and benevolent purposes.

4. That we, the working and producing people of the United States of America have lost all confidence in both of the present political parties, because we have been deceived by their platforms and policy in relation to our interests; that we will not support either of those old organizations any longer, but rather that we do now organize and pledge ourselves to support a Workingman's party, free from corruption, to liberate the working class from moral and industrial bondage; therefore we invite the hearty co-operation of all workingmen in the great struggle for our industrial emancipation.

A delegate moved to consider the resolutions *seriatim*.

Mr. Torbett—I have a minority report to offer.

Mr. Flair—As the report just read is signed by all the members of the committee, a minority report is not in order.

Mr. Torbett—I told the chairman not to put our names to the report. The minority report is signed by nine members of the committee.

An amendment was offered that the minority report be read before further consideration of the resolutions. This was carried, and the minority report was read by Mr. Torbett, as follows:

WHEREAS, Believing the financial legislation of the Forty-third Congress to be one of the causes of the present paralysis of trade; and

WHEREAS, The two political parties now in existence having declared themselves in various and many State conventions, lately held, their approval of such legislation, we, the people, in convention met and assembled, deem it necessary to declare what the mind and will of the people is and over hath been upon this subject so vital to their interests; therefore be it

Resolved, That we favor the repeal of the National banking law and the resumption act.

Resolved, That we favor the issue of Government money, to be made a full legal tender for all monetary purposes, convertible into interest bearing bonds at the option of the holder, and reconvertible into said legal tender money at the same option; and further be it

Resolved, That the rate of interest upon such convertible bonds shall not at any time exceed 3½ per cent. per annum.

Resolved, That we favor a system of tariff for the purpose of encouraging and protecting American industries and productions, and opposed to any reduction of the present tariff laws.

DISCUSSION OF THE RESOLUTIONS.

The majority report was then taken up *seriatim* and discussed.

When the first resolution was read Mr. Haller, of Cincinnati, offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the Government should issue all moneys and only loan the same to laboring men for the purposes of co-operative production.

Laid on the table.

After a protracted discussion the first resolution was adopted as read.

A motion to reconsider was carried and the resolution was adopted.

When the second resolution was read, Mr. Torbett offered the minority report as a substitute, which was adopted.

DELEGATES RECALCITRANT.

Mr. Haller—I am losing confidence in this body as a workingmen's convention, and I desire to withdraw.

Hereupon several delegates picked up their hats and overcoats and, headed by Haller, moved in the direction of the door. The utmost confusion prevailed for a few minutes. The Sergeant-at-Arms closed the door and refused to permit the malcontents to retire. At this point a member arose and demanded that the doors should be thrown open, in order that all who desired to withdraw could do so.

A member—Those who propose to withdraw are the "Social Democrats." They held a caucus at their hotel to day and decided on such action.

Mr. Blair—This difficulty seems to be that there was a call for the yeas and nays on the substitute, which was not recognized by the Chair.

The Chair, in order to pacify the S. D.'s, ordered the roll to be called. The result was—yeas 55, nays 47. So the substitute was adopted.

MORE TROUBLE.

Mr. McGaw moved to make the vote on the adoption of the substitute unanimous.

Mr. McGuire—In the name of the Social Democrats and the radical organizations which I represent here, I enter my solemn protest against such action. We are instructed by our constituents to oppose any and all meddling with the financial question.

Mr. Haller—All I ask is permission to retire. Those who sent me here instructed me to withdraw in a certain contingency. The time for withdrawal has come.

Having thus delivered himself, this horny-handed son of toil stalked out of the hall.

Another delegate—All Social Democrats should retire from this Convention

Twenty-three S. D.'s thereupon followed in the wake of Haller.

While the solemn procession of retiring delegates was *en route* a member said he had been under the impression that this was a Labor Convention, and not a gathering of Social Democrats. Pointing toward the Haller crowd, he said they were a small clique who had no sympathy with the laboring men.

Mr. McGuire—That is an insult to me and to those whom I represent, and I demand a retraction.

For a few minutes the greatest confusion prevailed, which was finally quieted by the Chair, who said the offensive language was not intended to apply to Mr. McGuire.

Business was resumed, when the third resolution was adopted as read.

The following was offered as a substitute for the fourth resolution:

That independent political action is extremely haphazard and detrimental to the labor interests; that the workingmen of the country should organize into trades unions and labor leagues to educate the people first, and then, after thorough exertions and discipline is obtained, to throw the banner of independent action to the breeze; that they believe that existing political parties can be made the vehicles for the attainment of our ends by personal and organized effort, and by controlling the primary elections of both parties, and through this means the nominating conventions, thus enabling us to carry our own men and principles into the halls of Congress and the Legislatures of the various States, and securing the enactment of laws which will be just and equitable.

The Convention went into Committee of the Whole to consider the amendment, and pending discussion thereon adjourned till this morning at 8:30.

THE DORN HOMICIDE.

The Defense Pleads Irresponsibility by Reason of Drunkenness—The Case Goes to the Jury To-day.

At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge Kirkpatrick resumed the trial of Frederick Myers for the murder of August Dorn. The Commonwealth continued the examination of witnesses as follows:

Fred Miller, a barber in the Diamond, testified that he was called in to shave Myers after the stabbing of Dorn; found Myers, his barkeeper and two women tossing cents for the drinks; Dorn, who was lying in blood at the time, said Myers had run a poker into him; witness asked Myers to go for a doctor, but he refused to do so, saying he wouldn't lay out a cent for him; Myers said it was a friend of the baker's (Dorn) who had stabbed him, and he did not like to tell who it was.

Officer Albert Teeters heard that a row had been going on in Myer's saloon, and he went down there; upon being asked what was the matter Myers said there was nothing, except that he "hadn't got over his poisoning yet;" took Dorn to the lock-up and afterward arrested Myers; the latter threatened to shoot witness and the other officers meeting him and insisted on having a warrant; Myers said he hadn't stabbed Dorn; witness said, "Why Dorn says you did it;" Myers then walked over to Dorn and said, "Did I do it Adam?" to which Dorn responded, "Yes, you did it."

Officers Christen, Lyon and Costello corroborated the preceding witness.

E. Harris, the colored turnkey at the Central Station, identified the pants worn by Dorn at the time of the stabbing, showed the hole where the hot poker entered and the blood-stains upon the garment.

This closed the testimony for the commonwealth, when Mr. Coyle, counsel for the defense, desired to know upon which count of the indictment the Commonwealth would asked a verdict, there being three—murder, voluntary manslaughter and manslaughter.

District-Attorney Montooth responded that he would ask a verdict of murder in the first degree.

THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Coyle then proceeded to address the jury as to what the defense expected to prove. He claimed that the Commonwealth had not made out a case of murder in the first degree, and he would show that at the time Dorn received his fatal wound, as well as for some time before, Myers was of an unsound mind, superinduced by excessive drinking.

Dr. James Neverly, of the Thirty-sixth ward, was the first witness called for the defense. He testified that he was in the drug store at Fourth avenue and Market street, when Myers' barkeeper came in and got some of Abel's rat exterminator; after ward witness was called in to see Myers, and found him suffering intense pain and complaining of burning in the stomach; thought he said he had taken poison, and witness gave an emetic, followed with magnesia; called next morning to see him; don't know what Myers' mental condition was when witness first saw him; at the second visit Myers seemed drowsy and wouldn't answer any questions; thinks that a dozen drinks of whisky would put a man entirely out of his mind; Myers was exceedingly nervous, and was lying on the bed. On cross-examination witness testified that he had been practicing medicine but about one year; that he had no other experience than this in poison cases, and none in cases of insanity.

Jennie Gardner, one of the inmates of Myers' saloon, testified that he had always been a hard drinker, and especially since the murder; that he had been on a spree Friday evening before the stabbing Myers wanted Dorn to go for poison for him, but wouldn't let him go; then Myers got the bar-keeper to go, and went to bed soon after he got the poison; he drank a great deal of whisky after that.

Emma Black testified to having lived with Myers for three months; he drank very hard; Myers had the *mania potu* after he had got out of the Workhouse; took five or six drinks a day to Myers' room after he left the saloon.

Detective Fred. Rivers testified that he never knew Myers to be duly sober, except when just coming out of the workhouse or jail; witness regarded the defendant as fresh on such occasions.

On cross examination witness testified that he did not regard Myers any more foolish than the average man of his ignorance and religion.

Warden Smith testified that Myers was placed in jail on the 1st of March, and that night he took what witness believed to be the *delirium tremens*.

Assistant Warden Young corroborated the statement.

Several other witnesses were called to show that Myers was an excessive drinker, and was hardly sound in his mind on those occasions.

Mrs. Shrimp testified that she and Myers' wife called on Dorn the evening before he died, when Dorn remarked: "Well, Mrs. Myers, Fred's done awful; but I don't think he would have done it if he had known that it was in the bar. The bar-keeper hadn't started it, and if he hadn't taken the poison and been drinking. I blame the poison for doing it."

This closed the testimony for the counsel proceeded to address the jury.

Captain Stillwagon opened for the Commonwealth, and was followed for Messrs. Coyle and Reardon for the defense. The counsel for the defendant held that there could be no conviction of the higher grade, as there had been no proof of specific intent to take life. In other words, that the defendant was in such a condition, mentally, that he could not form a deliberate purpose to kill.

At the close of Mr. Reardon's speech, the court adjourned until this morning, when the closing address will be made by the District Attorney, to be followed by the charge of the Court.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Owston & Bowers, bankrupts, of Venango county, and Geo. M. Clark, bankrupt, of the same county. Assignee's report of the sale of certain notes and claims presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Alfred E. Mason, bankrupt, of Westmoreland county. Petition for discharge presented and the usual order made.

Sweet, Cook & Co. vs. J. Dorsey Pastorious, debtor, of Titusville. Order made allowing J. B. Rowand, a creditor, to intervene in the proceedings.

A. L. Rowand, bankrupt, of this city. Order made for a hearing on the 26th inst.

George Gillmor, of Titusville, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

Felix Beck, bankrupt, Cambria county. Hearing on the exceptions filed to the Register's report continued to the 27th inst.

Common Pleas No 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

The case of W. D. Moore vs. James P. Barr *et al.*, proprietors of the *Daily Post*—being the reference to Charles Conroy—a libel case—was first on the list yesterday, but by arrangement of counsel was continued until Tuesday, May 2. The case, it will be remembered, was tried about a year ago, and a heavy verdict rendered for the plaintiff, but the Court granted a new trial.

In the case of Wm. Lang, surviving partner of Watt, Lang & Co. vs. William Beeson and William Rea, impleaded with Robert Hogsett, and doing business as the Dunbar Iron Company, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $7,856.94. This case has been on trial since Tuesday, April 11th.

In the case of S. Wilson vs. Adam Reineman, taken up on Thursday last, the jury found for the plaintiff $212 13.

Walter Anderson vs. Beeson & Miller. Rule on defendants to show cause why judgment should not be opened, and defendant let into a defense.

Joseph T. Bennett vs. Wm. B. Houston. Same rule as above.

D. B. Hunter and wife vs. Joseph Wray. Action in ejectment for eighty acres of land in Mifflin township. Judgment of non-suit entered.

James McNeil & Bro. vs. Mullen & Maloney. Action for work and labor done. On trial.

John Stulen, Jr., vs. Wm. T. Casey. Verdict for plaintiff, $165 93.

Maria Allen, administratrix of John Allen, deceased, vs. Clem. Miller, late copartner of the late firm of Robinson, Miller & Co. Verdict for plaintiff, $417 22.

C. S. Fetterman, executor of the estate of N. P. Fetterman, deceased, vs. Michael O'Hara and wife. Verdict for plaintiff, $1,629 85.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Claflin *et al.* vs. McElroy *et al.*; Gainesford vs. The Pennsylvania Co.; Dunn vs. Neal *et al.*; White *et al.* vs. Neal *et al.*; Odd Fellows' Saving Bank vs. Porter; Greenwald vs. Sanderson; Hazelwood vs. Waiff; Greely vs. Gray *et al.*; Snyder *et al.* vs. Carothers; Myers vs. Hoevenbergh; Greenwald vs. Roeder; Sunnindiger vs. Weiler; Sarver vs. Egan; Planing Mill Co. vs. Randall.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge White.

In this court, the case of Jared M. Brush vs. A. D. Miller is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Jac vs. Einstein & Co.; Hierholzer vs. Hanna; McDonald vs. McDonald & Jackson; Hopff vs. Barton & Co.; Britton vs. Bese; Kuhn vs. Mrs. Kimen; Boeltzer vs. Listman; Schober vs. Shoemaker; Stamp vs. Shoemaker.

Base Ball.

The game at Union Park, yesterday afternoon, between the Allegheny and Iron City clubs, was witnessed by about a thousand people. The playing was not up to the standard of professionals, but allowance must be made for the inauspicious weather. The following is the score:

Iron City.	O.	R.	Allegheny.	O.	R.
Kane, p.	2	1	Lane, 3 b.	4	0
Baker, l. b.	1	0	Rose, s. s.	4	0
Ramsey, l. f.	3	0	McGinsky, c.	5	0
Welsh, c.	3	0	Hamm, l. f.	4	1
McFeeley, r. f.	4	0	Wilkinson, l. b.	2	2
Denny, s. s.	3	0	Quest, 2 b.	0	2
Huff, 3 b.	0	0	McWilliams, r. f.	2	2
Lloyd, l. f.	2	1	Gallaghar, p.	3	1
Ahl 2 b.	3	1	Hagan, c. f.	1	0
Totals.	27	5	Totals.	27	7

MRS. E. A. HUTCHINSON, mother of our well-known fellow-citizen, Mr. James A. Hutchinson, died yesterday at the advanced age of 76.

PITTSBURGH DEPOSITORY.

Names of Those Petitioning for Its Continuance.

The following citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny have signed the petition asking that the United States Depository be retained and continued at Pittsburgh, for the reason that it aids materially in facilitating the business of all banks in this part of the State, and because it is a necessary convenience to the general business of the community:

John Harper, President Bank of Pittsburgh.
J. R. McCune, Union National Bank.
George A. Berry, Citizens' National Bank.
S. George, Jr., Cashier Farmers' Deposit National Bank.
J. D. Scully, Cashier First National Bank.
N. Holmes & Sons, bankers.
Cyrus Clarke, Jr., Cashier Tradesman's National Bank.
Joseph Laurent, Cashier German National Bank.
W. McCandless, Cashier Allegheny National Bank.
E. E. Schmertz, President First National Bank.
A. Long, Cashier Exchange National Bank.
J. H. Wellock, Cashier Second National Bank.
J. H. Hill, Cashier National Bank of Commerce.
W. N. Riddle, Cashier Penn Bank.
T. H. Nevin, President of the First National Bank of Allegheny.
L. Halsey Williams, Cashier Fifth National Bank.
S. D. Herron, Cashier Fourth National Bank.
W. C. Macrum, Cashier of the Marine National Bank.
A. H. Patterson, Cashier Duquesne Bank.
J. W. Taylor, Cashier City National Bank.
George C. McLean, Cashier Masonic Deposit Savings Bank.
W. W. Scott, Cashier Smithfield National Bank.
J. D. Frazer, Cashier Shoe and Leather Bank.
C. M. Seibert, Cashier Germania Saving Bank.
S. S. Bryan, Cashier Girard Savings Bank, Allegheny city.
J. N. Davidson, Cashier Second National Bank, Allegheny city.
H. A. Spangler, Cashier Third National Bank, Allegheny city.
Joseph Stratman, Cashier German National Bank.
E. P. Young, Cashier Peoples' Savings Bank.
D. Z. Brickell, President United States Bank.
Wm. Floyd, Cashier American Bank.
C. A. Dravo, President Metropolitan National Bank.
W. Hunnings, Cashier Central Bank.
J. F. Stark, Cashier Artisans Deposit Bank.
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., wholesale dry goods.
Dilworth Bros., wholesale grocers.
Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co., wholesale clothing.
Arbuckle & Co., wholesale grocers.
Graff, Hugus & Co., stove manufacturers.
Miller, Forse & Co., wholesale liquors.
McCord & Co., hats, furs, &c.
Reymer & Bro., grocers and confectioners.
S. Severance, iron manufacturer.
Reese, Owen & Co., pork packers.
F. B. & A. Laughlin, Stewardson furnace.
Davis, Chambers & Co., white lead manufacturers.
Thos. Hare & Bro., wholesale saddlery hardware.
Lockhart & Frew, oil refiners.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, manufacturers of iron.
Standard Nut Company, manufacturer of bolts, &c.
B. L. Fahnestock & Co., wholesale druggists.
Stewart Bros. & Co., importers.
Fahnestock White Lead Company, manufacturers white lead.
J. F. Sadler & Co., live stock dealers.

THE ALLEGED INDECENT EXHIBITION.

Further Hearings Before the Mayor—Another Continuance Ordered, But Subsequent Settlement by Payment of Fines.

The Matt Morgan troupe was again before the Mayor yesterday, and after two meetings the cases were finally disposed of by two of the parties pleading guilty and paying fines of $125 each.

At nine o'clock in the morning there was a large crowd in attendance. After the reading of the act of Assembly empowering the city to enact the ordinance under which the prosecution was entered, several of the defendants, it was found, were not present, and this brought from Mr. Swartzwelder the assertion that the bail given by Mr. Gotthold was for the hearing on Saturday and having attended that day and the bail not being renewed, the bondsmen were released. The Mayor stated that the counsel had received the court, whereupon Mr. Swartzwelder said he was not counsel for Gotthold.

After some further delay Chief Hartzell was put upon the stand and testified to witnessing the performances that were given in the representation of the "Temptation of St. Anthony;" saw no ladies in the audience and had no idea any were wanted.

The witness was questioned at length, but the case was interrupted by a call for Mr. Swartzwelder at court and an adjournment was had until four o'clock.

The case was called again shortly after four o'clock, when the Mayor remedied a slight informality in the morning proceedings by calling the defendants to plead. Three of the defendants appeared, as in the morning, and plead not guilty.

Mr. Swartzwelder then proceeded to cross-examine the prosecutor, Chief of Police Hartzell, covering much of the repetition of the morning. The Chief distinctly stated that he had no dispatch or order from the Mayor to make the information which he would not make the remarks and expressions he heard through the audience; supposes the performances brought forth the remarks; believed it to be a basis of his duty to see the ordinances of the city enforced; it would depend upon circumstances whether he would arrest a party making an indecent remark; witness gave remarks made and said it was for Mr. Swarzwelder and all others to draw their own inferences; thinks some parts of the whole exhibition was calculated to inflame the passions; I know, said Mr. Hartzell, that such exhibitions are calculated to make bad boys.

Lieutenant Tyre was the next witness sworn. He testified that he witnessed the exhibition on Monday night last and believed it to be an indecent and immoral show; indecent remarks were made in the audience when the tableaux were being shown.

Mr. Swartzwelder cross-examined witness as to his opinion of indecency and immoral exhibitions. Chief Hartzell had spoken to witness about attending the exhibition.

Officer McGovern testified similarly to Lieut. Tyre, and at the conclusion of his cross-examination, at the request of Mr. Swartzwelder, the case was adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

The defendants were not satisfied with this, however, being anxious to proceed to Baltimore. After considerable delay and much parley, Messrs. Clotworthy and Kernan plead guilty, and were fined $125 each, which they paid, while the others of the troupe were discharged. The troupe left on the Connellsville road for Baltimore last evening.

TARGET SHOOTING.

Annual Contest for the Johnston Medal.

The annual contest for the "Johnston Medal" came off at East Liberty, yesterday. Three companies only were represented, namely: Company H, Fourteenth regiment, of New Texas, seventeen men, commanded by Lieutenant Hunter; Company F, Eighteenth regiment, of East Liberty, under command of Sergeant Samuel McElroy, sixteen men in all, and Company F, Nineteenth regiment, of Allegheny City, commanded by Lieutenant Archibald.

COMPANY F, EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT (GREYS).

	1.	2.	3.	Tot'l
W. Weymer	8⅝	9⅝	13⅛	27
R. Powell	6	13⅝	12	31⅝
J. S. Logan	7⅜	9	8⅝	16⅝
Joseph Miller	15	8⅝	9	32⅝

COMPANY H, FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

	1.	2.	3.	Tot'l
Lieutenant Hunter	6⅛	5	5⅛	16⅜
H. H. Kidd	9	4	10	23
William Gill	12⅛	10⅜	11⅛	34⅛
George Sprague	8⅛	9⅝	8	25
Thomas Stotler	7⅛	7⅛	15⅝	29⅜
Eph. Bruner	15	7⅛	10⅛	32⅜
A. T. King	10⅜	13⅝	9⅛	33⅛
J. T. Trees	9	10⅛	14	33⅛

COMPANY F, NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

	1.	2.	3.	Tot'l
John Zuck	12	7⅛	17⅛	36⅜
William Armstrong	2⅛	7⅛	4⅜	14⅝
John Speed	9	12⅝	14⅜	35⅜

As the above result will show, the medal was won by William Armstrong, Company F, Nineteenth Regiment, and under the rules will be worn by Captain W. Tyson, commanding that company, for the ensuing year.

MESSRS. CHAS. A. COLTON, President, A. G. Walter, member of the Executive Committee, and Zadok Street, Superintendent of the Humane Society, are in Washington city in the interest of the bill now pending relative to the transportation of cattle.

RAILROAD FATALITIES.

Boy Killed at Saltsburg and Another Fatally Injured at Mansfield.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon George Shank, aged twelve years, was killed at Saltsburg on the Connellsville Railroad, in the following manner: It appears that as a coal train was passing the station the lad attempted to jump on the cars. He missed his footing and fell under the train and was crushed beneath it, causing instant death. None of the train men observed the boy getting on the train, and the accident was not discovered until the lifeless body of the lad was found on the track, after the train had passed. Mr. Shank, father of the deceased, is a partner of W. H. Brown & Co., and keeps the company store at Saltsburg Station.

James Foley, a boy employed as a laborer on the tracks of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, met with a frightful accident yesterday morning. He was engaged at work near Mansfield, when a train came in sight about eight o'clock, and before he could get out of the way he was run over by the engine. Upon examination it was found that his ribs were broken, the left arm mangled so that the bones protruded, and his ankle terribly crushed. He also sustained internal injuries. His recovery is considered impossible.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

There was another large crowd at the Opera House last evening, to see the grand pageant of "Julius Cæsar." As is ordinarily the case, the second presentation was far better than the first, in almost every respect. The people knew their places and their duties, and managed to fill the one and to do the other to the satisfaction of the audience.

As on Monday evening, Mr. Aldrich's *Mark Antony* embodied the finest elocution and the best acting, and again won for him hearty plaudits. He is an actor of more than ordinary ability, and his oration over the body of *Cæsar* was better delivered than it has been heard here of late years, exceeding even Lawrence Barrett's effort. Mr. Gotthold did much better than on Monday evening, in the character of *Brutus*. He was in better voice, and rendered the part with much greater care and force. He, too, came in for a full share of applause. Mr. J. B Roberts gave no occasion for a modification of the opinion as to his *Cassius* expressed yesterday morning.

Messrs. Owen, Dean, Waverly, Ellis, Hicks, Wilson, Hartwell and the men of the company generally did very fairly, and will improve still further as the week progresses. The ladies in the cast, Misses Fletcher, Weidman and Perry, gave satisfaction.

Compared with the spectacle of "Henry V.," recently presented here, "Julius Cæsar" rather has the advantage in the newness and consequent greater splendor of its scenery, armor and paraphernalia generally. The pageants in the first and sixth acts are really splendid, and well worth going to see, to say nothing of the dramatic merits of the exhibition.

"Julius Cæsar" will be repeated this and each succeeding evening of the week, and at Saturday's matinee.

Academy of Music.

Augustine Daly's play of "Pique" had its second presentation in this city at the Academy of Music, last evening. Whatever may be thought of the intrinsic merits of the play, it may truthfully be said that in the hands of Miss Jeffrys-Lewis and the Fifth Avenue Theater Company it could not fail delight every one fortunate enough to see it. This organization is not near to perfection as standing companies usually attain. With them there is never an unpleasant hitch or halt; and from first to last the long play proceeds as smoothly, evenly and artistically as could be desired.

Allusion was made yesterday morning to the sensational character of the later acts of the play. They are of this school; but the change from comedy to the tragical is by such natural and easy processes that the audience forgets about what has gone before, so deeply absorbed do they become in the progress of events on the stage.

It can only be said now that Miss Jeffrys-Lewis, Miss Francis, Miss Congdon, Mr. Kinggold and the other members of the company did fully as well as on Monday evening, and nothing better than that could be asked or expected.

The scenery which was prepared especially for the piece, is beautiful and appropriate, and the furniture elegant. The costumes were worthy of the very fine description, some of Miss Jeffrys-Lewis' dresses being notable for their richness and tasteful combination of material.

The play of "Pique" will be the boards this evening and throughout the week. Those desiring seats should go at once to Hale's, 103 Smithfield street, as the house bids fair to be crowded at every performance.

"Old Duquesne."

Bartley Campbell's dramatization from McKnight's "Old Fort Duquesne" is being assiduously rehearsed under the dramatist's direction, for presentation at Library Hall next Friday evening, at a matinee on Saturday and on the evening of that day. New scenery has been painted, and the new play will be well put upon the stage in every respect. The Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. P., have the matter in charge, and will leave nothing undone to promote the success of the piece.

Seats are for sale at Hale's music store, 103 Smithfield street.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

FRED L. FRENCH, traveling agent of the Pleasant Valley Wire Company, Hammondsport, New York, is in the city.

THE contract for furnishing iron railings and iron stairs for the abutments of Hiland avenue bridge was awarded to Lauderbach & Co., who will make them entirely out of wrought iron.

AYERS, the colored man who was sent to the Penitentiary, about a year ago, for an attempted outrage upon the daughter of Mrs. J. C. McCombs, died in that institution a few days ago.

A meeting of the life members of the